WILMINGTON, N. C., JAN. 5, 1865

No subscription to either paper take for any time under three months. The only deviation from this rule is in the case of soldiers as above stared.

THE following editorial from the Richmond Dispatch of the 29 h Dec., '64, may be considered rather out of date for these fest times; nevertheless they are quite Total number tried in 1864, fifty-eight. appropriate to the occusion, even at this day-the 5th of Jaruary, 1865 :

The capture of Pavanuah has not yielded the Yankees all the f uits shey anticipated from that en erprise. They be fieved that Hardre would shut himself up in that city, with is 0.0 n en, and west the event of a siege, which could not he doubtful since they have command of the sea. They even auticipated the capture of Beauregard, with his for ces; and the r journals made themselves quite merry on the occasion. They expected, in a word, another Vicks burg and Port Hudson affair at Savannab. But they have been dient pointed. Herd e did not remain to be captured. He arried off all his men, all his magazines, and all of war. He left only his siege guns, which were too heavy to be transported, and which were, no doubt, rendered u fit for nervice. Every tran, well or sich, Light Artillery. man reserved terend the reach of Sterman. The army saved, and will add to our troops in the field a teres of which they a e in much need. In the Revolution-17) war, the American general-Lincoln-committed the all of shot ing himself up in Charleston with the entire army destined to defend the South. The consequences might have been for seen. The enemy, laving the entire named of the sea shut up the baroor of Charleston, and Las mg forces at Beru'ort, invested it by land. The city but it carried the army along with it. Every caninied, and the Scuthern States left entirely It was then that the spiri of the people place of a regular army. It was then Sumpter and Clarke first began to teach the though they had conquered Savannah and therieston, they had not conquered South Carolina and the dispatch from Sir Heury Clinton to Lord tion, he was attacked next day. H's assailan's, succes George Gericalia, the Bri ish secretary of War announcing ful perhaps at a few points, and unsuccessful at others, the was completely suldued, had hardly be maintained, on the whole, his position of the morecen jublished in the Gazette, when news arrived that tiese told partizing had slready rekinded the war. Cora- fallen into his hande, Federal and Confederate, he walls, like sherman, commerced his march northward. He withdrew during the hight His losses during the the army of Gates at Cameen, and, for awhile, two days, in killed and wounded, cannot, with the into all regular of position. But Marion and sight given us into his hospitals at Franklin, be supstill at work, and in less that two months posed to have exceeded 2 500 men. When 3,000 is after Canden, came King's Mountain; and in three confessed in the bulletins as the Federal losses on those menths more, the defeat of Tarlton at the Cowpens by days, we think we are not incorrect in setting them Morgan's regulars and militia. We are more fortun-te than down at double that number. Shattered by this terriwere cur forefathers. They lost Charleston, and with it a We have simply lost Savanuah, which had been block-ded and rendered useics for two years. The as to have again drawn the fire of the retreating Con-

one army and the retreat of the other may have taken The ectumn which therman has sent to the South is sup- place since the 16th; but these, however they may have posed to have gone in search of the prisoners, which, thus answered the purpose of keeping up an excitement of far, he had failed to capture. We do not think he is likely the popular mind, amounted, we presume, to very little With his main force he is already moving in actual loss or gain. Up to this point, we can see north; his offict being, no doubt, to pass through South some light leading to truth, but confess that we lose it and North Carolina, and, as far as he can, destroy all the altogether when considering those wonderful stories of communications between these regions and General Lee's Captures of guas by the score, and of prisoners by almost tens of thousands. On these points, we know army. It appears to be thought by many that the winter not how much of the statements made may be held to and the bad weather will impede his advance to unite with be more worthy of belief than a-bulletin. Grant. We are not of that opinion-at least, we place no great faith in such alines as wind and weather. They have proved treacherous too eften since the commercement of Colonel Charles A. May, whose name was quite for this war. Besides, we read that in the campaign of Janu- mous during the Mexican war, has been noticed. He ary and February, 1781, between Corawallis and Green- | died in New York of disease of the heart. He was a he same ground—the rains and the high water did. I native of Washington, District of Columbia, and was by no means, put an end to military evolutions. Cornwal- a lieutenant of dragoons in the Florida war. The New he pursued Green, and Green retired before him with the York Times says: most unremitting vigilance, and the most untiring activi was raining incessantly nearly the the forces under General Taylor, and assumed command whole time, and the waters were everywhere up, for sev- of a squadron of his regiment. He took part in the eral weeks, from the borders of South Carolina, into Vir. battle of Palo Alto, and was brevetted major for galginia. We rather hope that mulitary means will be found lantry and distinguished services in that action. He to hold Shern an in check, and to protect the country and was one of the heroes of the following battle of Resaca de la Palma, where he charged a battery of eighteendelay his advance as much as possible. pounders leading his dragoons up to the guns, and sa-

around which reinforcements may rally.

A case of garroting and highway robbery was committed in Monday afternoon last in the lower portion of the town, on a man named Wm. H. Payne. Com. ed, he again distinguished himself, and the brevet of plaint being made by Payne to police officer McGreal, colonel was conferred upon him for gallant and meritoa posse went in search of the parties on Monday night, in 1860, and took up his residence in this city, where and succeeded in arresting the following persons: Wm. he lived at the time of his death, having held for some Broderick, James Lambert, Charles Crabtree, Robert | years the responsible position of Vice President of the Knowles, (alias Williams) Clarence Dunn, John San- Eighth Avenue rainoau. In the one commonly called, was May, or Charley May, as he was commonly called, was ders and John Roach. They were placed in the city very popular. He was celebrated for his skill as an watch house, and on Tuesday morning were brought equestri n and for feats of horsemanship. He was a before Mayor Dawson, who, after a short investigation. popular hero in 1846, when the story of his daring aturned them over to Special Magistrate Conoley. On Wednesday, the parties above named were

Mr. Payne testified before the court that the parties an accomplished gentleman, and his name will be asmet him at the house of a friend in the Southern por- sociated in history with the most romantic incidents in tion of the town, and after having a "drink" around, they invited him to go to their house to have an "eggnogg drinking;" after going some distance, and it getting towards dark, he refused to go farther with the money on his person—some \$250 in specie, which he had previously shown them-and wished to turn back. make up a party of ten others (a round dezen in all.) He then states that Crabtree caught him by the throat, Broderick by the arms, and Roach took the money another a turkey, a third some celery and pickles, a from his pocket, using considerable violence and tear- fourth a ham of bacon, a fifth a basket of eggs and some

brought before Justice Conoley for a hearing.

The above is about the substance of the testimony rials. introduced which was corroborated by other witnesses After a full hearing of the matter John Roach, Wm-Broderick, Charles Crabtree and Robert Knowles (alias Williams,) were committed to jail to answer to the charge of highway robbery on the person of W. H. the extradition treaty, as a pirate, felon, &c., President

There being no evidence to implicate Dunn, Lambert and Sanders, (all three being young men wi hin 3 uscript age,) they were turned over to the " mercy " of Lieut. Willis, Enrolling officer, who will be doubt put them in a position to do better service for their

Knowls appears to be an old offender, having been federate States of America, held captive by the United discharged from jail only about two weeks since.

ent expedition, ordered and undertaken by the The case of Joseph Wright vs. W. W. Andrews, of the 2d S. C. Cavalry, charged with assault and attempt States of America, and that the Government of the peninsula, between two rivers, General Sherman has to shoot with a pistol, was also tried before Justice Confederate States of America assumes the responsi-Conoley on yesterday. After an investigation of the bility of answering for the acts and conduct of any of matter, Andrews was placed under a bond of one thouand dollars for his appearance at March Court, and for

The new board of Commissioners recently elected to the officers engaged in said expedition, they were serve the town of Wilmington, were duly sworn in to specially directed and enjoined to abstain from vio office on the evening of the 2d inst. by J. J. CONOLEY. The new board immediately proceeded to business and that the combination necessary to effect the purpose of elected John Dawson, Esq., former Mayor, as Mayor said expedition must be made by confederate soldiers

An election of Police officers is advertised to take place on the 10th inst., to serve during the present

THE following message of President Davis to the Senate of the Confederate States will explain itself:

" RICHMOND, Dec. 19, 1864. To the Senate of the Confederate States: in response to your resolution of the 25th ultimo. I here-

with transmit a communication from the Secretary of War, can be useful and change the deserts to green fields and which cenveys the information desired, relative to trials and convictions under the act to punish drunkenness in the beautify the whole world. But when she unsexes her-JEFFERSON DAVIS."

The Secretary of War's communication referred to transmits a letter from the Adjutant General, which contains the following table, giving the desired information:

Total number of officers of the army convicted of Total number of officers of the army convicted of

Convicted in 1862, tw.nty-eight; acquitted in 1862, thirteen. Total number tried in 1863, forty-one.
C invicted in 1863, seventy-eight; acquited in 1863, thiry-five. Total number tried in 1863, one hundred and thir-ELOQUENT EXTRACT.—The following is a specim-n of Southern elequence from a late speach in the Confederate Senate, by the Hon. Gustavas A. Henry, the "eagle orator" from Tennessee, the question being on the joint resolution introduced by him in the Senate, defining the position of the Confederate States, and the PRADQUETRAS MASCHBORO', N. C.,

Jan. 3d, 1845.

J. F. HODGES,

Lt & A. A. A G.D.

To the Reitor of the Daily Journal: -

I notice in your paper of to day an article headed "Con.

nally's Brigade," in which it is stated that the 21 d Regi.

ment R. C. Cavalry and some light artillery were under the

manced by Cel Lipscomb, were ordered from Masonboro'

Tennessee shows that at least one paper in the United

States is not blinded by the exigg rated bulletine of

Stanton and Thomas. The purugraph is taken from the

A summary of the actual facts of the operations and

ing with last Sunday night, in Tenn see as plars to us,

as pearly as we can approximate to the truth, to be, in

general, this: The first day's battle resulted, on the

whole, in a Federal reputee. Hold, having held his

ground during the day, sent back the wounded, who,

both friend and foe, bad failed within his lines, to Frank-

ing. Again, baving sent back the wounded who had

ble exhaustion of numbers and muscle, Thomas ad-

vanced languidly; but from the close of the second

DEATH CF COL. CHARLES A. MAY .- The death of

" At the beginning of the war with Mexico be joined

breing the gunners at their pieces. For this he receiv-

ed a brevet commission as licutenant colonel for gallan-

rious conduct. Colonel May resigned his commission

chievement at Resaca de la Palma was in every one's

mouth, and pictures of "Captain May," charging

A FACETIOUS EDITOR.—The Charlottesville Chroni-

cle acknowledges a present of a "nice piece of venison."

These are the bright spots in an editor's life. We in-

tend to give a supper off of that venison, and propose to

casion. Let's see : one may bring a piece of mutton,

In view of the fact that the United States Govern-

ment has demanded Acting-Master Briley, Confeder-

tember last, for the capture of the armed steamer

Michigan, a vessel-of-war of the United States, and for

the release of the prisoners of war, citizens of the Con-

States of America at Johnson's Island, was a belliger-

its officers engaged in said expedition, and especially

of the said Bennett G. Burley, an acting master in the

"And I do further make known to all whom it may

concern, that, in the orders and instructions given to

lating any of the laws and regulations of the Canadian

and such assistance as they might (you may) draw

The Clarion expresses our sentiments in the follow-

ing paragraph:
We read of the exploits, and they are getting quite

common, of unsexed women, with pain and sorrow .-

War and politics are not the true spheres for women.

the elevation of the race toward the perfection of re-

finement and civilization, are the paths where woman's

soul shines out in all its angelic loveliness. Here she

self, encases her feet in boots, her limbs in pantaloons,

Navy of the Confederate States.

from the enemy's country."

and thereupon remarks:

try and highly distinguished conduct in action. At the battle of Buena Vista, where he was wound-

army is rafe, intact, and existing, to serve as a nucleus federates. Cavalry collisions between the advance of

Having retired during the night to another posi-

Very respect ully, &c .

determination of Congress and the people to prosecure the war till their independence is acknowledged: Re union with them? No, sir, never! There is great gulf that rolls between us. It is a gulf of blood, without a shore and without a bottom, and is as inseparable, as that which securates Dives from Lazarus -The mute objects of nature; our descerated charches command of Col. Contally " setting Brigsdier." while at and alters; our sweet valleys drenched in blood and charred by fire, forbid it. The dead would cry out tiga: Loaf. I beg have to may that you have been midn. rmed. The 2nd E. C. Cavally and I ari. Battery, comagainst it from their gory beds. The blood of my own sons, yet unavenged, cries to Heaven from the greated on the night of the 25 h of Preember, 1864, to report di. for vengeance. The thousands who are resting red in rectly to Brig Gen Kuhlard, who was, and who remaintheir graves would awake and utter their solemn proed in or mound at Eugar Lat, until the arrival of Major Stonewall Jackson, Polk, Stuart, Rhodes, Mor-Gen. Hoke. Col. Cornally, "Acting Brig der," had gan, Presion Smith, and thousands over whose remains nothing to do, either with the 2. d S. C. cavalry or the a monument to the nuknown dead shall be raised, are speaking in tones of thunder against it; and e n it be the living only will be dumb? Sir, those was have

died in this war are not dead to us, " R'en in their ast es live their wonted fires." They are in the light of their example more valuable than the living. Their spirits walk abroad and stir the hearte of living men to do or die in the cause of liberty. We c erich their menory Weeping virgins and divo ted mothers shall kne I around their tombs and bedew with their tears the grav s weere they sleep. Poetry shum emblam their memory and ministrely perpetuate their tame forever. We go e in charge their name to the sweetest lyre.

The historic muse, proud of her treature, shall march with it down to the letest semiptore, who in turn Sherman promises to bring wood by the Gul. R. ad. shall give bond in stone and ever during trass to guard hem, and immortalize her trust. The soldiers who have died in this war are not only enshrined in the innermost core of her heart, but, to the mind's eye, are ever in our laite the Exchange. The Churches on Sunday were fil-

" On fame's eternal camping ground. Their silcut tents are spread; And glory guards with sole ma round, The biy busy of the dest."

DEATH OF AN OLD ACTOR - The death of Jumes William Waliack, an actor of the "old school," is announced in the New York papers. The Times publishes the following obituary of him:

James William Wallack was born in London in 795. Both his parents were on the stage; his father William Wallack, being a distinguished comedian and vocalist; and his mother, Elizabeth Bield, playing the leading female charac ers with Mr. Garrick for several He made his first spearance in London at the age of seven, and, after playing boys' parts for some time, passed to the Academic Theatre, retablished by Queen Charlotte, in Leio st r street, Leicester Square, where English and German children appeared on atternate nights. Here he attracted the attention of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who gave him an engagement at Drury Lane. That theatre being subsequently but ed down, he went to Ireland: but in 1839 returned to England, and on the opening night at the New D. ury Lane appeared as "Liertes" in Hamlet.

"At the age of twenty two he replaced Mr. Booth in pluying 'lago' to Keau's 'Othello.' About this time he received very tempting offers from New York, and having, by the intervention of Lord Byron, who was his personal friend, obtained two years' leeve of attence from the management of Denry Lane, he made first appearance in America at the became stage manager of Drury Lane, under Elliston, damage done by the storm was immense. performing also the leading characters, In 1836, be opened the National Theatre, at the corner of Unurch and Leonard streets, in this city. In 1839, it was burned down, and during the next ten years be played ater engagements in the United States and Great

"In 1851, he fixed his residence permanently in this city, and established Wallack's Thea re, (now Wood's) on Broadway, at the corner of Broome street. Here le enjoyed an uninterrupted success for many years. the establishment was always distinguished by a uciform excellence of its stock company, and a careful re- | seek to have peace by laying down our arm: and submitgard to the proprieties of scenery and costumes, which the present Wallack's Theatre, the leading theatre of and votes. the United States, was established at the corner of Thirteenth street and Broadway.

"Mr. Wallack was probably, up to the time of his retiring from the stage, the best of the old school of actors. He wes, perhaps, most admirable in what might through fire and smoke up to the Mexican guus, are familiar to all of us. He was a brave soldier and be termed the romantic drama, in such representations as 'Benedict' and 'Reuben Gleuroy.' Although critics might be disposed to question him in the highest works of tragedy, in parts that merged upon the melo dramatic, like 'Julien St. Pierre,' he was inapproachable in h s time.

"Mr. Wallack has suffered for some years of affections often incident to old age. He always dressed with the the resolutions which were unanimously ad p cd most fastidious taste, and had rather a Parision appearance. His name was ever spoken with respect by the in inbers of the theatrical profession."

How to Prevent Wet Feet. A writer in the Mechanic's Magaz ne, who says he has had three pair of boots lest him six years, and he apples, a sixth some apple brandy, &c. We propose thinks he will not require more for six years to co.ne, to furnish some hot water and read one of our edito-

I put a pound of tallow and rosin in a pot on the fire, when melted and mixed, apply it hot to the boot with a painter's brush until nertoer the sole nor the u per will soak no more. If it is desirable boots should immediately take a polish, dissolve an ounce of wax to ate States Navy, from the Canadian authorities, under a teaspoonful of turpentine and lamp black. A day or two after the boots have been treated with the rosin and tallow, rub them over with wax and turpentine, Davis has issued a proclamation, of which the following but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will be a cost of wax alone, and sline like a mirror. Tallow " Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do in roby declare and gone become saided and roome stitening or leather, at the rosin gives it an anther " c quary water and make known to all whom it may concern, that the expedition aforesaid, undertaken in the month of Sep-

The Baltimore American, commenting on Sperman's

ntended movements, says: General Sherman's future movements may be easily divined. Charleston is too near and too coveted a Confederate States of America against the United prize to long escape his grasp. Lying at the end of a only to place his army in front of it to insure its surrender. We have no doubt when the time comes it a double leaded paragraph, and seems to credit the report will be given up as quietly as Savannah has been. Blair has arrived at City Point. and that the citiz to will emulate those of Savannah in the good order and quietness with which they will

submit to an irreversible fate. "The following prescription is said to be a never failing cure for camp diarrhoes: Pulverized rhabarb......l drachm. or British authorities in relation to neutrality,' and Essence of peppermint......2 Tincture of campher...... White sugar.....4 ounces. Boiling water..... 1 pint. Put the first six articles in a bottle, then pour in gradually the boiling water.

to six hours, according to the circumstances." Chickering, the famous plano manufacturer, is com-The domestic circle, home and public education, and manding the 31 Massachusetts cavalry in the Yankee service. - Exchange.

Dose; a tempoonful—to be taken once every three

The avaricious scamp accumulated one fortune by selling his planos to our Southern people—he is now trying to make another by stealing them all back again. Yankee all over, whit it? - Misnssippi in.

her be dy in a martial cloak, with a pistol swung to her Total number of officers of the army convicted of drunkenness since the beginning of the war.

Total number acquired of the charge of the charge of drunkenness since the beginning of the war.

Total number tried for drunkenness.

Total number tried for drunkenness since the beginning of the war.

Total number tried for drunkenness.

Total number tried for drunkenness.

Total number tried for drunkenness.

Total number tried in 1861, five; acquired in 1861, five; acquired in 1861, five; acquired in 1861, ten.

Total number tried in 1861, ten.

TELEGRAPHIC

Satered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Morthern District of Georgia.

RICEMOND, Jan. 4 h, 1865. Northern papers of the 3nd inst. have been received. A Washington telegram says it is understood the Brazil ha Minister is perfectly satisfied with the decision of the

The departure of Mostgomery Shir and Francis Blair, on a visit to Grant's army, gave rise to a rumor that they had gone to Richmond on a peace mission. A new Confederate Steamer called the Sea King is ported to be actively at work on the Atlantic. the has

ton found at Savannah and reimburse the owners if they can establish a valid claim before a proper tribunal George D. Prentice arrived at City Point on the 30th ult rom Richmond, on route to Louisvi le.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 4th. 1865. A gentleman who left Bayannah last week says that the city continued quies. The citizens were not molested and private property was protected. An order had been isened not to out the shade trees. Puel was short, but The fourteenth and fitteenth corps are in intreachmen reaching from the Savannah river to the plank road The Yankees are building a new pontoon bridge oppo

with ladies.

leaving The roads are lined with them. Sperman is giving leves to the pegroes in Savanuah. A Federal paper entitled the "Daily Loyal Georgian issued from the News office by Capt. M. Fummers. Gen. John W. Geary is in command of the post. Several Federal Steamers are engaged in removing th

The Adams Express Company have opened an office in

In Augusta, on Tuesday, about three huedred negroes were sold by various anction houses at an average of three

AUGUSTA, Ga., J.n. 5, 1865. Kilpatrick has not erossed the Attamaha. He is supposed to be on the Carolina side of Savannah river. Western papers report that Forcest has been killed by

There has been a Yankee raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and miles of the track of the road were tora up EGAL Verops.

VIOLENT TORNADO IN ALABAMA.

the 27th of December. It commenced West of Montgom- people and the army in the President, and of this city, September 7, 1818, in the character of and raged along the whole extent of the Montgomery M. cbeth.' After two years of remarkable success and West Point Railroad. The woods were prostrated; the here, he returned to London, where he remained only Railroad bridge, 20 miles east of Montgomery, was blown one season, making then a second visit to America — down. At Albana the storm raged with great fary; a large gained—but they stop not for this. Surehaving been injured shortly afterwards by the upset- number of houses were demolished or nursoied, and some ting of a coach, he went home to recruit, but returned 15 persons were killed. At Opelika several buildings were land. for another season to the United States, and after that demolished, and two or three lives lost. The amount of

> The Constitutionalist of this morning contains the proed by Mayer Araold. A. S. Bartridge and Rub at Erwin Is submission; and that is what the Chronwere appointed Secretaries. hesolutions were adopted in icle is manifestly working for. It has an reference to the condition of the city Low on e the ac-

ting to the national authority under the Constitution, lasvgave it eminence among American theatres. In 1861, ing all questions to be adjusted by Lagislative conterence lishing inaccuracies, misconceptions, unau-

The second that they will bury all by gones in the grave, and use their best efforts to bring back the prosperity and

Lipcoln's proclamation and messege The fourth requests Governor Brown to call a Convention

logos, Martin Dugan, J. G. Mills, W. D. Weed and A'dermen amateur were the science of the sage, we of treason whenever the Union forces are ordered to Lacklison and O'dojue were the committee who reported

The Chronicle [Brown's organ] of this moraing, centains functions, because he is supposed to abuse a significant communication entitled " Is it Treasonable them. A wise conceit truly; and prosecu-

forces have crossed the Savannah river. They are believed to be moving towards Grahamville. The reported death of Generals Hood and Porrest is not

FROM CHARLESTON.

No further movement of the en my reported to day. His force is still concentrating and are assembling between Hardeville and the Havanush river. There is no truth in the reported advance on Grahamville.

RICHMOND, Jan 5, 1865. of general interest. The bill to consolidate the army is still

The following General Order, issued by General Bragg, relative to the attack on Fort Fisher, has been banded to us by a friend, and it is with pleasure we lay the document before our readers. It speaks for

READQUARTERS DEPARTMENT N. C., I

GENERAL ORDERS

Officers and men engaged in the recent operations near this place on their successful termination. One of the most formidable expeditious jet organised by the enemy an imposing force of veteran troops supported by a fleet carrying over 500 gues has accomplished no other object than a fruitless lending on a barren coast, followed in 43

the defences at the mouth of the Cape Fear, to the gal-lantry and endurance of Colonel Lamb and the brave garrises of Port Pisher under his immediate command, worthily seconded by Lieut. Chapman of the Navy and his devoted seamen serving Battery Buchanan, and the stealy coolness with which Brigadier General Kira and with a part of his brigade, shecked the alvance of vastly superior

more in 18 per 4.

LATER PROV THE UNITED STATES. .

and will be rendy for the field in aix werks.

The Pederal Government has determined to sell the cot-

Nothing from Cherman or Thomas.

thousand to thirty five numbered dollars each

A private letter says that Gen. Price is not dead. It is currently rumored that Gen. Hood is dead.

THECOND DISPATCH.

tion of the continuance of the war.

A gentleman from Savannch says that only seventeen

Advices from below confirm the report that Sherman's ted as if the people were to be intimidated

CHARLESTON, Jan. 5th, 1865.

NO LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES. BICHMOND, Jan. 5, 1865.

Blair had proceeded to Richmond on a peace mission, in

iteelt : -

Government in the Plorida case. Ten new regiments of Ohio troops are now organizing

captured and burned several Yankse ships

PROM HAVANNAH.

Many negroes who joined Sherman in the country a

batructions from the river.

one of his own men.

A violent tornado passed over the middle of Alabama on | this is to strike down the confidence of the

THIRD DISPATCH] UNION MEETING IN SEVANNAU.

thority of the United Etates.

The third claims the immunities and privileges offered in

Col. Rockwell, A. Lippman, Dr. Willis, Alderman Villa-

to Becede?"

CONGRESS. No definite action in either House to day on any subjec

The Tribune received yesterday, mentions the report tha

hours by a hasty re-embarkation.

This anspicious result is due, under a merciful Providence, to the kill of Major General Whiting, who planned

Cape Fear, may prove the harologer of a renewed series of Confederate viologies!

By order of General Buage: AECHER ANDRESON. (Bigned,)

We have received through Mr. D. Asroa, from Capain Randle, of the steamship Wild Rover, \$1,000 for bimself, \$100 for George Brey, and \$50 for W. F. Richardson, to be devoted to the relief, of sufferers by the bombardment at Fort Fisher.

Consolidation of the Junior Reserves. CAMP JUNIOR RESERVES.

Please publish for the information of the friends and fam illes of the Junior Resauves, the following consolidations which present the proper organization of the troops which now form the Brigade of N. C. Junior Reserves, vz.: The let and 6th Battalions have bles, consolidated into

he First Regiment, with

F. S. Armstead as Colone), C. W. Broadfoot, Lieut. Colonel,

W. McK. Clark Major. The 2d and 3d Battalians and Williams' Company iora be Second Regiment, with John H Ancerson as Colonel W. P. Bearley, Lieut. Colone!,

N. H. Gregory, Major. The 4th, 7th and 8th Battalions form the Third Regiment J. W. Hinsdale as Colonel, W. P. French, Lieut. Colonel,

A. B Elliogton, Major.

The 9th Battalion is now denominated the First Battalion, with D. T. Millard as M.j.r. The Brigade is at present commanded by Col. F. S. Arnistead, au able and efficient officer. ORAN. N. C. papers please copy.

We confess ourselves amazed at the course of some of our cotemporaries of the press. Some of those who were lately most exultant over the prospect in Tennessee, and dwelt with delight on the balance of advantage which must result to our arms from the respective movements of Hood and Sherman, are now rabid in their bitterness. They attack not only Hood for the performance, but the President for that plan from which they were lately predicting such benefits. If this inconsistency were all, the people need not regard it; it is no uncommon thing for passionate and fickle men to be inconsistent. If the unreasonableness were all, that, too, would be of no moment; we are accustomed to hear men deal in invectives, which prove nothing except their own unchastened impulses. But some of these men do more. They show a recklessness as to the truth of their allegations—a disregard of facts known, and an assumption of facts unknown—that are truly astonishing. Without the least scruple, too, they coundently impute motives to the Executive that are

as absurd and impossible as they are de-

famatory and injurious. The object of all

to inspire them with hate and detestation. ly some strange madness is abroad in the lands thus devised, and the care of the What do citizens mean? We are not and support to the needy connections of surprised when we hear the Augusta the family. Chronicle declare that the future must be judged by the past; and judging by the and inferior character, is made of very coedings of a meeting of civisens of 8 vanuab copied gem past, the madness and folly of our rulers thick and heavy planks, the joints carefulthe Loya! Georgian of the 2 th uit. The meeting was call- leave no room for hope. The logic of that ly closed, and a large amount of quick-lime object, therefore, in misrepresenting our government. But when we pick up a paper published in Virginia, and read a tirade of a column made up of a series of astonthorized assumptions and accusations, all Pailadelphia "Inquirer" has an editorial which well directed at the President, and all intended portrays the Yankee feeling towards South Carolina, to make him odious; charging upon him as heinous faults and follies, the wise manœuvres of Lee; trying him by fantastic fancies of what would have been strategic and expedient, and condemning him with as much asperity as if the quackery of the vis knows what will be the late of that accursed hot bed can but pause with anxious concern, and cross is threshold. South Carolina, thus far, has exask what such writers are thinking about! The immediate object is declared. It is to them, we trust to the largest measure. It is but jus-

> impotent for good in order to drag him down. He is to be overwhelmed with impossible accusations. The logic of the Chronicle in Georgia and the logic of the Chronicle in Virginia, though inspired by different sentiments, lead to the same result—the discourage-

ment of the people and the preparing of

into its adoption. He is to be rendered

them for submission. We protest, in the name of the people and States of the Confederacy, against such unjust assaults upon the distinguished citizen who has been called to lead our affairs. We protest against the allegations, the suspicions and the imputations as unwarranted, ungenerous, and of evil effect.-Nothing would be required to refute them plaw boys range i from \$300 to \$600. Faces prices but an appeal to published facts, or a re- were in carreacy - State Journal, 4th inst. moval of the veils of secrecy. But this is unnecessary, or is not now possible. We declare to the people the President is grossly misrepresented to them; that he deserves their affectionate confidence; that
he devotes his eminent abilities to their declare to the people the President is grossservice with untiring diligence; that if he some to have been the work of incendiaries. makes mistakes sometimes, there is no man who would not; that our interests and our success require that we should support him in his toils; that when we differ we should differ as friends, and should not strengthen the hands of the enemy and cause the Eq., 2r. P. 24 THEWS, to also JAME PHILLIA ELMORE. hearts of our own people to despond by

sumption or fancy. It is unbecoming of a brave, intelligent and just people, to turn upon their leaders in every season of gloom. It is perhaps not uncommon among persons of a certain to an home, and respected by all who knew him. His temper or type of mind. The Jews were frequently ready to stone Moses. A crew Looking Our For the Maine Charge.—We see it stated that a Maine army officer recently applied for a faciough, stating that if it was not granted be would a faciough, stating that if it was not granted be would be a faciough. The successive delease of Fort Pisher, agains a faciough, stating that if it was not granted be would be a faciough. The successive delease of Fort Pisher, agains a faciough, stating that if it was not granted be would be a faciough. The successive delease of Fort Pisher, agains a faciough, stating that if it was not granted be would be a faciough. The successive delease of Fort Pisher, agains a faciough stating that if it was not granted be would be a faciough.

railing accusations against him, which have

no application, or no foundation but in as-

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every inser

Special Notices will be charged \$7 50 per squaref or each

All Oblinaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisemen

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character an, under ANY OIRCUMPTANCES, De admitted.

indulgence to their supposed or real errors; let us give them the praise they merit; let us yield them a generous support for the sake of the cause committed to them; let us not be so unjust as to accuse them without reason or condemn them without fault. Richmond Seminel, 30th ult.

CHINESE BURYING GROUNDS.

In those places where hills are accessible, the sterile sides which refuse to yield anything to human support are used for burial places. On the plain, however, it is inevitably necessary to occupy a portion of the ground which is so much needed for the sustenance of the living. Buryinggrounds, in one sense, are quite unknown; every family selecting its own spot upon its own property. The only places set apart for the burial of the dead in the way of general cemeteries, are benevolent grounds, for the burial of the poor, or localities used by natives of other places, who, in the way of a stock company, provide a place of temporary burial for their members, until their friends can make arrangements for their removal to their ancesal home and burying-place; or, in case this should not be done, they rest in quiet until their name and memorial have perished—that is, as long as they would in any probability rest in any place.

The amount of the soil which is occupied by graves on the plain, and especially in the neighborhood of cities and large towns. is very great; and even within the walls large spaces are covered with graves and uncovered coffins. The wetness of the soil, and frequently the low level, forbids the digging of graves below the surface. The coffins are therefore laid upon the surface of the ground; some are left uncovered. some are covered with straw wrapped and tied around them; some are enclosed in a brick vault, often built in the fashion of a house, with tiled roof and plastered sides, or simply arched over; while the greater portion are covered by a conical mound of earth, to which additions are made every year, until some of them are fifteen or twenty feet high, and large in proportion.

Connected with a collection of such graves sheltering the remains of several generations of ancestors, the filial regard of some who have the means to do it. leads them to build a small temple, and to endow it with a permanent income, devoted to the preservation and maintenance of the family cemetery, the application of the funds in such cases being an object of care to the The object gained, and our ruin would be officers of government who are charged with the duty of seeing the wishes of the devisor carried out. The cultivation of the temple and graves, furnishes occupation

A Chinese coffin, unless of a very poor put in the coffin with the body, so that the coffin may be kept in the house, in fact, generally is, for many months, before place or time in all respects favorable for burial can be fixed upon.

WHAT IS IN STORE FOR SOUTH CABOLINA .- The

and what fate she may expect should Sherman's army get a footing on her soil. It says: that shout which went up from Sherman's Western boys when their faces looked Charlestonward, on their march, rings louder than ever in his ears. It was an ominous battleery, "Lead us into South Carolina !-Take us to Charleston!" Rapsom knows, and Jeff Daperienced little of the evils entailed upon her sister States by her own diabolical acts. She shall yet feel deprive the President of his constitutional tice, and Heaven will surely mete it out, and force her to drink to the dregs the bitter cup which she placed to the lips of the nation. When that day shall come, the world will approve her punishment, and to the sentence

> Commissioner Alian reports the following values of real and personal property in the several States, subject to taxation under the act of Feb'y 17, 1864, on the basis of

of righteous retribution will say, Amen!

raination established by that sot :-\$551,678,540 85 Alab ima, 147.944,940 00 59,376,673 00 Arkaneas, Georgia, 641,905,594 81 537,139,287 00 Mussierippi. 479.362.557 00 South Caronna. 631,941,083 76 \$4,351,138,167 60

here on Monday, field hands prought the following sums—men, \$600 to \$800; women, \$400 to \$600 House servants brought \$40) to \$600. Small

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN KINSTON.

At tea o'click on funday night a most destructive fire

lathis town, on the 25th uit, by L. B. Huggins, Esq, Mr Janes Doughto, to Miss Jane Phillips.

At his residence in New Hanover County, on Thursday, 18th Date, 18th of pneumonia, Mr. C. B. Millier, aged 32 years. is years.
He was a most exemplary husband and lather, ever

PARENTP AND COMMITTED of 15 a to and 15U a, who may they belong to the Estate o itsist Whitams. Deceased of New Hanover County.
the owner of mining r of said negroes is requested to come forward, prov. property, pay charges and take them

OUR CHANGE OF TERMS.

The rapid and enormous enhancement in the cost of everything, felt more sensibly here than at any other point in the country, compels us again to advance our

currency. That is no pleasant subject, and it is a matter with which all are, unfortunately, too well acquainted. We are, to our cost. We have latterly been pub lishing our daily paper for less money than the white sheets upon which it is printed would have sold for at auction, to be used as wrapping paper. Let any of our dry goods merchants sum the thing up and they will The desire of distinction; the hope of preferment hon-

We cannot say how this currency question is to receive its solution, but we do know how publishing a paper for less than it costs is bound to come out, and that in a short time. This very week our expenses have jumped up at the rate of from twenty per cent. in some departments to fifty per cent. in others. Such is the advance within six days. What it has been within the last three months may be easily imagined.

Change of Terms.

The following will be our rates of subscription and as sertising from and after Monday next, the 9th inst Daily Journal, three months,.....\$25 00 Weekly Journal, three months,..... 10 00 The daily parer will be furnished to soldiers only, for SIX DOLLARS per month.

ADVERTISING

SHERMAN'S PROBABLE COURSE,_HIS SO. CALLED CONCILIATION POLICY, &c.

towards revolutionizing the State. In all this we fee- | this respect than Confederate America? North Carolina soil, and may have still stronger reason all meritorious soldiers cannot be promoted. to acknowledge it again, should they renew the attempt that they may not be allowed to work their wicked will on our for eister State of S uth Carolina, nor to reach her 'eau'i'ul Capital, nor even to advance to Branchvile, their fi steer cive point.

Report says here is no small amount of uneasiness felcameng the people in and of Columbia, which is kur wo to be que is grly crowde i by refugees from the We als discern evider ces, not of scare, but of preparation at Onar.otte, as well as at other points I behaves the men of the two Carolinas to gird up their laits a dis iff n th ir sinews for the coming strugtre, and the Centre must belp both. It gone of both States will be with their people, joined seems to be the general demand of all Yankeedom. hand in hand with them in protecting their homes and Speaking of Yankeedom, it is remarkable the extent the back-bone of this Confederacy of ours.

the power of his arms. In Savannah he walks as softly as the tiger creeping on his prey. He respects property. He shows only the velvet paw. The cruel claws are hidden, presently, however, to be revealed.

In a few days or a few weeks orders will be issued commanding all, even women and children, to take an oath-not simply of neutrality-not a parcle not to fight against the United States, but an oath of allegiance, not alone to the constitution of the United States, but to the unconstitutional laws which have been passed by an abolition Congress, and to the very proclamations in derogation of all law, which have been promulgated by the sovereign will and pleasure of Abraham Lincoln, or leave within a specified time, paand destitute. If any do forswear, themselves by taking an oath to support and approve abolitionism fanaticism and vandalism, they will find themselves required, if able-bodied, to submit to the Lincoln draft-to fight against their country-their principles -t' r people, and their God. Let none be fooled by specious promises--let none be lulled by the syren songs of the foe, who only seeks to deceive that he may the sooner and the more surely trample upon his victims, who will find themselves despised by the very focs who have deceived them-haunted by their own censciences, and cut off from honorable association with those who have endured to the end.

cian Horse—the vast wooden fabric in the shape of a Dallas was, years ago, a gentleman of very striking rience in newspaper business but upon the whole horse, but containing armed men in its hollow bodywhich the Trojans were persuaded to admit into their city, to its and their utter ruin, teaches a great lesson now as then. It was a gift of the foe, and we must always distrust the gifts-the blandishments of our bitter enemies. Such a Trejan Horse is the specious affectation of respect for private property put forward by Heart. It has a respectable list, a good position, and thus swamp Fort Fisher, but unfortunately for Butler the enemy. Trust it not.

It may, indeed, well be doubted whether even Sher man could or would attempt a march into North Varoline during the winter season. The swamps of the make preparation in time for wha is sure to come, even il deferred until the spring has fairly opened.

FAYETTEVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION -The old

Recegnition of Service.

It was once said, figuratively of course, that every army was free to all, and that the humblest soldier had no termination. might sapire to the highest military position which his sovereign could confer. This no doubt had and still has its it fluence in stimulating the ambition, firing the courage and enlivening the genius of the soldiers of that most military of nations. A sense of duty is no We need not 'ay anything of the depreciation of the doubt the highest and most enduring of motives, and if man was perfect, - if his intellect was unclouded and his feelings unwarped, it would be the only motive required. But man is not perfect—he is not an abstraction. He is a complex being with numberless springs of action. The suppositions baton of the French soldiers touches one of the most powerful of these springs. estly won; the ambition to Lave behind him an honorable name, are all assistants to the abstract sense or duty-all stimulants to the pursuit of the ends to which the path of duty leads. There are few batons, and the few there are, may not, when grasped, confer much hap piness upon the successful aspirants. But who can tell how many the bare possibility of acquiring them may not have stimulated to honorable eff rt-may not have made worthier and better-may not have raised to high and honorable positions, even if not to the highest ?-Above all, wno can tell what benefits may not have been conferred upon the service by the elevation of its tone, and the quickening of its intellect?

Our military system is not of course equal to the French. We have not had either the time or the means to perfect it, but we may imitate its spirit in matters open for imitation. Prominent among these is the prompt recognition of merit-the marking of signal service by deserved promotion. As for instance, Brig ten lines, or less, for each and every adier General Hoke captured Plymouth, and was a Mojor General from that date. That was an illustra-The trade will be turnished at 25 cents per copy for tion of the spirit to which we refer. It was a merited 25 copies or more. The retail price is 50 cents per advancement. But if the capture of Plymouth entitled General Hoke to promotion, does not the defence of Wilmington, equally gallant, and infinitely more importent, entitle its gallant desenders to their step ?-Among the gallant officers in Fort Fisher or at Sugar It would appear as though Sherman's first objective Loaf, are there not those who have nobly won their point would be Branchville, South Carolina, which is spurs? Would any begrudge the able General who nearly equidistant from Charleston and Columbia. He planned, and was in general command of our defences will probably be reinforced by Foster's forces from the at the mouth of the Cape Fear, any step that might vicinity of Charleston, if they have not already joined be conferred upon him? While his own command him, and it is surmised that his line of advance in his would rejoice over, would not the whole country approposed march N rthward will be through Columbia, prove of the promotion of the gallant Colonel under S. C., and thence to Raleigh, North Carolina, thus strik. | whose immediate superintendence Fort Fisher has ing at the Capitals and centres of population in both grown up, and under whose more immediate command States. This surmise gains some plausibility from the it was fought? Do not all his officers and men deserve fact that the physical obstacles on that route would be promotion, were that possible? But since it is not on the lower route, and the chances of obtain- possible, are there not some exemplary cases to whom ing subsistence much greater. The enemy calculate promotion might be extended with the double effect of that by maching through the centre of the State of rewarding merit, and of stimulating honorable ambimodical where the strongest Union feeling is tion? Above all, are there not instances in which pro-X St. and striking the Capital, Rakigh, motions may be made from the ranks? Shall it be also look for simpathy, much may be done said with tru h that Imp rial France is more liberal in

venily trust and believe they will find then selves wholly | Shall General Kirkland and his brave men pass with m staken. Nay, we trust that they will not be per- only a c sual notice? or the co operating naval arm be for the formation of such an army are to be consolidamilited to try the experiment. They have already test lorgotten, even if it was compelled to be wielded on ted, shaped, moulded and formed, and so rendered effiea the valer and endurance of North Carolina men on land? Shall any, in fact, be forgotten even although

We, of course, merely glance lightly over matters non at other portion of the State. We trust, too, which will appear more fully in the official reports of commanding thers. We adduce instances by way of Mustracion, and not of enumeration. The inclusion of those we have named is not, therefore, to be anderstood as in any way insended to mean the exclusion of others. These considerations have suggested themselves to us without consultation with anybody, and so, without aione to be credited or alone to be held responsible.

CARTHAGO DELENDA EST .- The elder Cato flaished is bound to come. The East must help the all his hurangues by declaring that Carthage must be he West must help the East, and both must destroyed. The Yankee papers are equally classorous for the capture of Fort Fisher. The New York Times business of all to stand together. The foe asserts and insists that it must be taker, and Wilmingchecked. And veteran troops will not be ton also, even if forty thousand men are required for The heroes of a hundred fields—the noble the purpose. At all hazards it must be taken. It

their honor. It will never do for Sherman to be allowed to which New England influence and New England to make a triumphal procession through the real heart men dominate over the whole people of the North.of the Confederacy, or to find any weakness in its strong Once the men of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jerback bone, and, with all due respect to our sister States, sey and the other Middle States regudiated the idea of we cannot but think that the "Old North State" 15 being considered Yankees. Now the Yankees proper, the men of New England, rule them all with a rod of We ask our people, all of them, to watch closely the iron. Chase, a born New Englander, occupies the insidious course of the enemy in towns which fall under seat of Marshall and of Taney. Thaddens Stevens dic-parties, soldiers, were brought up before his Honor the tates to the delegation from Pennsylvania. The press of Mayor, charged with an assault upon Lieusepant ---New York is in New England hands with few excep. Jones, with the supposed intention of rothery. The tions. New England influer ce is all perveding, alleged offence was committed during the earlier part of Lincolndom and Yankeedom are synonymous terms. - | Friday night, near the City Hotel. There were three And it is not the best New England influences that dorminate, but the worst. Good men and great men bave nacing manner, but were deterred by his drawing his dient servant, been bred there and have lived there, but they and pistol. Two of them were arrested by the goard. their teachings have been swept away, or are buried under the rubbish of a spurious sentimentality, a fierce | His Honor turned the case ever to him. Oa examinafanaticism or a gross sensuality. Under the impulse tion, there not appearing sufficient evidence to convict communicated by these influences, expeditions are to be the men of felonicus intentior, Justice Conoley turned sent, bombardments are to be poured, armies are to be them ever to the military authorities, who no doubt rehurled against Fort Fisher, against Wilmington, turned them to their commands. against the whole South. The edict has gone forth that the South is to be destroyed.

they again commence knocking at our doors? They our coasts. There was such a nice wind storm abroad. will return-God send that when they come again they | howling and mosning around in a manner calculated they paid us their Christmas visit.

Once upon a time the death of George M. Dallas Vice President of the United States when James K Polk was President, would have attracted much attention both at the North and the South. Now it passes changes received by us on Saturday. The telegraph, ed. 1 do not, however, pretend to place my opinion in almost unnoticed in either country.

his seventy-first year. Besides being Vice President be ing despatches and keeping up the machinery of the The tale of Troy is old, yet the episode of the Gre- had been U. S. Minister to England and Russia. Mr.

> In consequence of failing health, the proprietor of the Hillsboro' Recorder offers that paper for sale. The Recorder has been published over forty years by its present venerable (ditor and proprietor, Mr. Dennis a fair share of job work and advertising custom.

benefit at the Theatre for Mr. D. T. Anderson. We our batteries. It is now announced, and generally begladly second the motion. Mr. Anderson is a good ac- lieved, that that affair is played out, and has resulted in East and terribly deep roads of the West and Centre tor, a reliable actor, a man of cultivation, who knows absolute failure, and that the canal is to be filled up. would appear to us to interpose insuperable obstacles what he does and why he does it, and therefore never Verily, B. F. Butler may be a terrible man to the conto the movements of large armies. But it is better to fails to infuse spirit and life into any character he as quered, but he is hardly a man to make conquests. somes. Mr. Anderson is a favorite, we feel certain, and would no doubt command a good benefit.

Mayor and commissioners of Fayetteville were reRecord last week with the exception of Mr McKaithan the wild rum; us of the evacuation or proposed evacuathe wild rum; us of the evacuation or proposed evacuastance, we have been told of the case of a gentleman,
That the initial control of the case of a gentleman,
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That the initial control of the case of a gentleman peth ps only justice to say that we have positive infor- ment, and discriminate between what is probable and questionable character were allowed to proceed.

But it has had a termination, so fer as the border go, the fate of the "great expedition" against Wilmingon shows that in that way it has also closed for the or ment. It is in the scaboard section of the Southern

The enemy, East of the Mississippi, has three great furious ever known. armies. So far we have but two. We hold them in check in Virginia, and sp-re enough to repulse them at any menaced point in North Carolina. The army of Hood will scop be re inforced and recruited sufficiently to hold Western srmy of Thomas in check, perhaps again to roll back the tide towards the Tennessee, or may be to be Ohio. The army of Sherman, now in the "Department of the South," as the Yankees call the seaboard of Georgia and the Carolinas, alone needs an efficient counterpoise. That must be provided, and, we think, can be provided. We think the men are in the Confederacy for this purpose, and it seems to us that if ought all to be under one head, so as to be disposed of with a view to meet and beffle the combinations of the enemy. Who that head should be we need not say .of dcubt, else why the envenomed partizanship and ha. rent. tred of the President displayed by too many, if not by all of the leading advocates of that distinguished commander. Gen Beauregard appears to have escaped this baneful surport. One thing is certain. No matter who takes his place, General Hood does not enjoy the confidence of the country, in a position demanding the exercise and display of that large measure of judgment, skill and experience demanded of the leader of the judgment is correct in dec ding that be has undertaken something beyond his grasp. But correct or not, such is the public judgment, and we do not think the posiion of the country is such as to justify the President in woolly dieregarding that judgment.

But after all, and above all, the thing comes down again to this :-- We have an army of Virginia; we have take the forts and seal up the harbor, as they did that an army of the West or Southwest; we have an army of Mobile. The following is the correspondence :of the Trans-Mississippi. We want an army of the South The great question is, How this want is to be supplied. How our loose elements of force n. cossary plied. There is now no time for delay or hesitation. Mere fire. We found seventeen guns, protected by traverses, pride of opinion on the part of the Executive, or undus beach and covering a strip of land, the only practical place, it standing in the way of any necessary arrange | battle. ments to promote the public health or save the national or, if the expression be more correct. Confederate

CUFFER TO SICK S LDIRRE.-Perhaps a reference wheatling anybody, we have given expression to our to the directions of Surgeon General Moore, C. S. A., views. For them, whether right or wrong, we are as contained in a Circular dated Richmond, December 2d, 1863, may throw some light upon the subject of the sparing use of coffee in bospitals. That Circular says. ordinary diet for the sick. In consequence of its very limited supply it is essential that it be used solely for dict book daily. All ceffee drawn for use in any hospital must be so accounted for.

We quote these efficial directions for public information, and as a matter of simple justice.

Suspicious Conduct.—Saturday morning certain parties concerned who approached Lt. Jones in a me-

Justice Coroley, Special Magistrate, being present,

For one little while before day on Saturday morn-When will the destroyers return again? When will ling, we almost regretted that Porter's fl et had left quite a long-winded gentleman. It kept up with more moving their head and an areauting column was with or less strength all day.

A HEAVY MAIL.-Two papers from Charleston and once a useful institution, how brings us little or no- opposition to Gen. Weitzel, whom I know to be an ac-Mr. Dallas died in Philadelphia week before last, in thing to repay us for the expenses incurred in receivgreat weight with me. Associated Press. We have had some little expenothing at all equal to our precent experience. Our work is no sinecure.

ANOTHER BUTLERISM.

Butler and Porter tried to blow the bottom out of the Atlantic ocean by means of a torpedo boat, and and Porter, they did not succeed. Butler has been the achievements of who ch, aided by the land forces, digging a great canal through Dutch Gap, with the the world " and all the rest of mankind " were called THE Carolinian makes a suggestion in [regard to a view of turning James River, and thus getting round upon to look at with 'lear and trembling. Instead of

THE public would like to understand something about the orders under which the Provost Marshall or other CHARLESTON — We can find no real foundation for officers at Florence have recently been acting. As for in that the failure of this expedition was chargeable

applying to this lower route. There ought to be some Already the people and the newspapers begin to such thing as good sense and discretion, and surely French soldier carried in his knapsack the baton of a talk of the campaign of 1865, as distinguished from that neither would accord with keeping women and chi dren Marshal of France; that is, that promotion in that of 1864, although it would appear as though the latter over at Florence while the train went on with numbers took care to have it announced through the press that of unoccupied seats.

States are concerned, and so far as naval expeditions removed by the withdrawal of the orders which have been so construed as to occasion them.

PORTER says that he fired one hundred and fitty shells a minute at Fort Fisher. He thought he had silenced and marines" in the interval, we are not informed. States of the Confederacy alone that a Winter cam- all the guns, but Butler and Weitzel found it otherpaign is prac icable or lakely to be carried on to any wise. This exceeds our estimate, and goes to show that the bombardment of Fort Fisher was indeed the most

> SHERMAN bas not as yet made any serious movement from Savannah, and probably will not for some little time--which he will spend in recruiting his army, accu mulating supplies, and in firmly establishing his base. What he will then do, remains to be seen. The triangle formed by Savannah, Augusta and Charleston will probably witness his first movements.

On Monday night last, about 8 o'clock, whilst a ne gro man named Stephen, belonging to Miles Costin-F. q, was standing in the door of one of the buildings at the Confederate States Stable yard, (where he was they are, the agencies are at work to bring them out bired,) in the Eastern portion of town, he was that he has yet caused imputations upon Admiand place them to the best advantage. Grant has three by some person outside, the ball striking him under the principal forces under his direction :- First the army jaw, and passing through came out at the lower part of of Meade before Richmond and Petersburg, with which his neck behind, from which he died in the course of he keeps his own headquarters; second, the army of ten minutes. It was a minnie ball, and was evidently bearing. Sherman, at or near Savancab, and third, the army of discharged from a rifle. The motter is under investiga-Thomas, in Tennessee. There armies all work together. tion by Coroner Petria, with a jury. We retrain from They are all under one lead. Our forces will be re- giving any of the reports as regards the shooting, as the ald says quired to make bead gainst all there forces, and they jury will sift the evidence, and no doubt fasten the crime upon the guilty party.

The Raleigh Confederate says that the present Legis-We think the common voice of the country points to lature has created thirty-two new magis rates in Wake works should be moved on to deliver them into our General Robert E. Lee. About General Johnston as county, where there were stready about one hundred hands. Commodore Rodgers, who has arrived here the head of a department there seems to be something and fifty. Of c urse the object of this is fully appa- says that in his opinion the fort was already taken, and

Ir would appear from the following published correspondence between Butler and Porter, that there is a raw brewing be ween these worthies. They don't agree sist a determined and persistent advance of even the as to the amount of damage done to Fort Fisher. For comparatively small number of troops employed, which, once Butler is nearer the truth than his opponent .- there is reason to belive, exceeded the number available The idea that the Fort was at all dimaged, or its guns dismounted, are known to be a mere delusion. As for "the daring men who en'ered the work," (meaning second army of the Confederacy. Brave and patriotic Fort Fisher,) that is spochryphal. Only those entered as General Hood certainly is, we fear that the public who were taken prisoners. By the Flag-Pond Battery, and the Half-Moon Battery, are no doub meant Battery Anderson and Battery Gatlin. The first was a say. Certain it is, that in the fleet he is universally mere breast-work, without guns. The last had two guns, which the enemy could not remove, nor could they hold it. They came, protected by the guns of their fl et, and so left. They say that they only wanted to

> General Butler to Admiral Porter. Headquarters Department of Virginia)

and North Carolina, Dec. 25, 1864 Admiral: Upon landing the troops and making borough reconnoissance of Fort Fisher, both General This question must receive a prompt solution place could not be carried by essault, as it was left sub-The remedy devised must be firmly and actively ap- stantially untripared, as a defensive work, by the navy two only of which were dismounted, bearing on the deference on the part of others, would now be out of route, not wide enough for a thousand men in line of

Having captured Flag Pond battery, the garrison of which, sixty-five men and two commissioned efficers, were taken off by the navy, we also captured Half-Moon battery, and seven ifficers and two bundred and eight men of the I hird North Carolina junior reserves, including its commander, from whom I learned that a portion of Hoke's division, consisting of Kirkland's and visers. Haygood's brigades, had been sent from the lines below Rechmond on Tuesday last, arriving at Wilming-

tou Friday night. Gen. Wenzel advanced his skirmish line within fifty Me ical Directors of Hospitals will instruct Surgeons yards of the fort, while the garrison was kept in their in charge of Hospitals not to use coffee as an article of | bomb proofs by the fire of the navy, and so closely that three or four men of the picket line ventured upon the parapet, and through the sallyport of the works, capturiog a horse, which they brought off, killing the oris medicinal effects as a stimulant." Surgeon Hipes, derly, who was the bearer of a dispatch from the chief Medical Director for this State, in publishing the cir- of artillery of Gen. Whiting, to bring a light battery cular of the Surgeon General for the information and within the fort; and also brought away from the paraguidar of the Surgeon General for the information and pet the flag of the fort. This was done while the shell guidar oe of medical officers in charge of Ho-pitals in of the navy were falling about the heads of the daring this State, directs that such officers shall have the quan- men who entered the work; and it was evident, as soon tity (f coffee prescribed entered on the prescription and as the fire of the navy coased because of the darkness that the fort was fully manned again, and opened with grape and canister upon our picket line.

Finding that nothing but the operations of a regular siege, which did not come within my instructions, would reduce the fort, and in view of the threatening aspect of the weather, the wind arising from the southwest. rendering it impossible to make further landing through the sur!, I caused the troops, with their prisoners, to re embark, and I see nothing further that can be done tered along the beach from Fort Fisher to Maso aboby the land forces. I shall, therefore, sail for Hamp- rough. ton Roads as soon as the transport firet can be got in

My engineers and officers report Fort Fisher to me as substantially uninjured as a delensive work. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obe-

BANJ F. BUTLER, Maj General Commanding.

To Rear Admiral Porter.

Admiral Porter to General Butler. NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

United States Flagship Malvern, off New Inlet, North Carolina, Dec. 26, 1864. General: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, the substance of which was communicated to me by Gen. Weitz l last pight. I have ordered the largest vessels to proceed to Beanfert to fil up with amounition, to be ready for another sittack 1. c. se it is decided to proceed with this matter by making other arrangements. We have not commenced gomery, have gone to Richmond, and that it is under may be as unfortunate as they were when to gratify old Epius himself, who is said to have been ficing rap dry yet, and could keep any rebels inside from a condition to gratify old Epius himself, who is said to have been ficing rap dry yet, and could keep any rebels inside from a condition to gratify old Epius himself, who is said to have been ficing rap dry yet, and could keep any rebels inside from a condition to gratify old Epius himself, who is said to have been ficing rap dry yet, and could keep any rebels inside from a condition to gratify old Epius himself, who is said to have been ficing rap dry yet, and could keep any rebels inside from a condition to gratify old Epius himself, who is said to have been ficing rap dry yet, and could keep any rebels inside from a condition to gratify old Epius himself, who is said to have been ficing rap dry yet, and could keep any rebels inside from a condition to gratify old Epius himself, who is said to have been ficing rap dry yet, and could keep any rebels inside from a condition to gratify old Epius himself, who is said to have been ficing rap dry yet, and could keep any rebels inside from a condition to gratify old Epius himself, who is said to have been ficing rap dry yet, and could keep any rebels inside from the condition to gratify and the condition to gratify and the condition to gratify a condition to gra in twenty yards of the works. I wish some mere of nation of our national struggle is attainable. your gallant fellows bad followed the officer why, took same their mission is not in terms official; but it were the flag from the (parapet, and the brave felle w who absurd to pretend-considering who they are, and what brought the borse out from the fort. I think they are their personal relations to the President-that it is one from Columbia formed the whole budget of ex would have found it an easier conquest than is suppose unauthorized.

> Rear Admiral. From the United States, The Richmond Sentinel says:

R. D. PORTER,

We have received the New York Tribune of the 2nd instant, and the afternoon of ition of the Baltimore American of the same date : THE WILMINGT ON FARCE.

We give below extracts to om the Yankee press upon the Wilmington expedition, which they boasted was the most formidable naval exy edition ever set affoat, and victory they met day at; instead of glory, diagrace; knowledge of the South, and cannot fail to be largely instead of admiration, contempt and disgust.

[From V .e New York Tribune.] WILMINGTON.

A dispatch from a Wilmington appounces the withdrawal of Admir al Porter's fleet. We presume the the protection of just and equal laws, then we say it is statement is corr act. One of the greatest naval expeditions of mode .n times thus reaches a miserable con-

the wild rum us of the evacuation or proposed evacuation of the wild rum us of the evacuation or proposed evacuation or proposed evacuation of the wild rum us of the wild rum us of the evacuation or proposed evacuation or propose ing around. We must not yield to any mere punie, our wound, and on that account discharged from the puried of a your seventy vessels and six hundred guns HARBY MACARIES — It perhaps does not amount to nor trust to every report that comes, we know not army, who had some children under his charge, but who Butler's Jimmand did not reach, all told, seven thousand much where this comedian is, but since it has been men- whence. It is well to keep our eyes and ears open and was stopped at Florence, although there was abundant men. In order, therefore, to throw the responsibility of tioned that he was some time duce in Philadelphia, it is not to be taken by surprise, but we must exercise judg room in the care, and although also two females of un. sau.

Sau.

That he was at that very time very sick in Nas what is not. It is not as yet at all probable that the was at that very time very sick in Nas what is not. It is not as yet at all probable that the were military reasons controlling became impracticable as soon at their co-operation was within awa. his ever nous fleet was supercea'ed in importance by two or three Brigades of colored troops, and that his work THE COST CF THE TORPEDO THAT DID NOT BLOW UP FORT atrictly connected with the Specie family, but still species from the species family, but still species from the species family.

But if he declares this, why did he begin his attack about that torpedo that Admiral Porier had read so

When the land operations failed, Admiral Porter he was dissatisfied with General Butler's effort, and ex this novel and important feature of the expedition We trust that by this time these difficulties may be present his determination to "stay and fight it out with the sailors and marines." He seemed to have persevered propeller about three hundred ton, burthen. About General in this beroic resolve during about two days. Butler left on the 25th or 26th, and Admiral Porter ollowed in his wake on the 27 h or 28 h. What Ad-

> As to the matter of combined oberations we have a ingle remark to make. Admiral Porter either began too soon or ended too soon. If the troops were of any consequence, he should not have ordered the attack before they arrived. If they were of no consequence be should have continued the attack after they left, and until Fort Fisher had surrendered to his fleet.

icism. So far as we now know, he does not stand in ing graft. need of defense. When the time for explanation arrives, he will probably be found abundantly able to defend himself. But since these matters get into the newspapers, it is worth while to notice who is most anx ious to present his apology to the public. And it will perhaps be found that he who is swiftest to make an apology is he who most stands in need of one. As for Gen. Batler, he seems to think he can wait. His report is not yet published, nor has be employed, so far as his loss will be deeply felt not only by those with whom we know, the newspaper correspondents to disseminate be nas been so long associated, but by the whole counthe sentiments of it in an uncficial form. We are not ral Porter to be published in any shape. But when the causes of the Wilmington failure come to be finally passed upon, Gen. Butler, of whose conduct no just impeachment has yet been made, will be entitled to a

THE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST WILMINGTON

official circles, at the ridiculous fixale of the military part of the Wilmington expedition. The naval officers claim that Fort Fisher could have been taken without defficulty, and that it only required that the enemy's only required that somebody should go in and occupy it. The fact that seven handred of Butler's force remained two days on the beach without being attacked or even a shot being fired towards them, is cited as sufficient evidence that the enemy were not in fore to re for the defence of the point.

THE REPONSIBILITY.

[From the New York World.] Whether General Butler, and the military officers o whom he took counsel, are responsible for the check which this colossal expedition has received in the very outset of its career, it is not for your correspondent t blamed, in vehement and emphasic terms, for continual delays when the expedition was preparing, and for lack of enterprise when the action was in progress. As an indication of the intensity of feeling against General Butler, which at present pervades the fleet, I may mention that but just now a naval officer, whose name i familiar in every household in the land, denounced him as " either a black hearted traitor or an arrant cow-

Another, equally well known, said : "He 'orced himself into the expedition, and, I believe, came down with the deliberate purpose of defeating the enterprise He was determined to have his own way, and, seeing that he could not, was bent on thwarting everything' silenced the fort, and driven its defenders to seek any from my fellow-citizens. I am afraid, howevhole for shelter, and that a hold dash would have ettected the capture of the place, almost without resist. ance. On the other hand, as Admiral Porter admits. opinion is worthy of consideration. (Jeneral Weitzell is a young and ambitious officer, who would scarcely throw away a likely chance of distinguishing himself Yet, the fleet did such tremer dous work, and seemingly with so much of success, so far as its share of the en-

gagement was concerned, that the public will be apt to cast the odium of failure on General Butler and his ad-

LATEST ADVICES FROM ADMIRAL PORTER. FORT MONROR, Dec 30 .- Nearly all the stemers comprising the portion of the expedition ary fleet under the command of Major General Butler, which sailed hence everal weeks since, have returned in safety notwithstanding the severe storms experienced along the dence of our young republic. coast and while anchored off Wilmington, North Car-

The Santiago de Cuba and Fort Jackson have been the only versels attached to the naval fleet which have as yet arrived from off Wilmington, and the latest advices received from Admiral Porter represent him as still subjecting Fort Fisher to a vigorous bombard-

The Hon. Montgomery Blair and Frank P. Blair arrived here yesterday, and left at a late hour last out resources, develop and organize and produce th evening, on a visit to the army operating against Rich-The Norfolk Regime of to-day contains the follow-

ing correspondence from off Fort Fisher, dated the 28th inst : The shore is strewn with broken boats, which have

The North Carolina Salt Works, at Masonborough. were destroyed by fire last Saturday.

Many of the vessels have withdrawn from these wa ters, and the bombardment may be said to have come to an end.

Two hundred and fifty of the " North Caroling Re serves," captured by Major General Butler, in the vicinity of Fort Fisher, disembarked from the steamship Baltic yesterday afternoon, en route to Point Lockout. Md. The condition of these prisoners was exceedingly wretched, many of them being without blankets and overcoats, and in some cases shoeless and hatless. Twothirds of the number apparently had not reached the age of 21, while the remaining third of them ranged between the years of 12 and 16.

From the New York Tribane, 2d iast. PEACE MOVEMENT. Our last dispatch from Washington states that

Mesers. Flancis P. Blair (senior,) and his son Montshould more accurately say, to see whether any termi-We pre-While we consider Richmond about the least hope-

ful point in the Confederacy at which to seek an accepcomplished soldier and engineer, and whose copinion has table peace, and regret that the Messrs. Blairs had not proceeded, or offered to proceed, direct to Raleigh instead, and while we can scarcely encourage hopes of any immediate pacification as a result of this mission. we yet rejoice that it has departed, and are confiden that its influences will be salutary and its ultimate con sequences beneficial. For the Southern people need above all things, to be undeceived with regard to the origin, impulses and purposes of the war for the Union. They have been so long incessantly told that the North is fighting for subjugation—for unrestricted dominion -for spoliation, devastation and rapine-that thousands who should know a great deal better actually seem to believe it.

The visit of the Messrs. Blairs to Richmond, and the propositions which they will there (doubtless) submit to the Confederate chiefs, cannot be kept from the influential in disabusing the Southern mind. If it shall thence appear that the North wants nobody enslaved. but everybody liberated, nobody despoiled, but the rights and earnings of every human being placed under scarcely possible that the fierce malignity, the vengeful hate, which have thus far animated the rebel masses in their war upon their own country, can retain their vir-ulence unmodified.

And at all events. this mission the civilized world will see, even though Dixie should still obstinately oan dage its own eyes, the evidence of a spirit pervading our loyal people and their Government quite differenfrom that persistently ascribed to them by their enenies. We are, therefore, inclined to attribute a proound significance to the visit of the Mesers. Blairs to Richmond, and to expect from it beneficent, even though not immediate, not very palpable, results.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing the settled at the North, and is a very restless, un-

on Fort Fisher thirty-eix hours before the troops ar- much about that he could not help trying one, 8478; Every appliance which scientific knowledge and ingenuity could devise, and enterprise and manly daing The boat selected for the purpose was the Louis and, a one hundred and forty tons of powder, together with the necessary Gomez fuses and other appliances for insuring an instantantous ignition of the vast mass of miral Porter may have accomplished with his "sailors powder that was put on board before the boat left Hampton Roads. One hundred and twenty toes more of powder were ad led at Beaufort, where she put ic or her way to the scene of action, making, in all, we hundred and sixty tons, or 520 000 pounds. The avgregate cost of powder and boat to the Government was slightly in excess of a quarter of a million of doll ire The boat was painted white, her general appearance being not unlike that of a blockade runner—though, to We are not anxious to defend Gen. Butler from crit. do her strict justice, a somewhat more respectable look

MAJ. GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBUR TE.

ceated, our eyes fi'l as we look back over the associations that cluster around his name, and his noble ber

There was no efficer in the army more univ really be loved for his gallantry and gentle bearing than he, and try, for his name and fame was broad as our own san-

At the beginning of the war he was engaged in the practice of law in Helena, Arkansas, where he located when he emigrated from Erin's Green fale, and when the tocsin of wir sounded he was the first to off r his services as a private in the Helena rifles, but his well known merits and qualifications were recognized, and be was selected to command the ecompany, and when the 15th Arkansas regiment was formed at Mound City, he was unanimously elected Colonel, and at Shioh amid the storm of shot and shell, he won his wrenth and the lasting friendship of Gen. Hordee, who saw and recognized his merits and has ever since remained

bis steadlast friend. Well do we remember his words when the wily Joe Hooker attempted to seize Dag Gap, near Dallon, las spring. "Tell Cleburne to go, to go himself, he must be there," and the wild shout of his noble division as he rode like Sidney down the lines, and took his place at their head, and pointed with his gleaming aword to the spot where " Cerro Gordo" Williams was struggling against the hosts, and his clear cry of " forward

But he is dead! No more will his form be see where the battle rages thickest, calm and grand in hi own prowd disregard of the "leaden rain and i.on hair that fell around him, yet very mindful of those he commanded. But in after years his grave will be visited by those for whom he poured out his life-blood that they

might be free. Weep for the hero that is no more, save in the ric memories of the past, but whose tame shall endure wherever the deeds that enoble men in a great cause are spoken, and whose name will be perpetrated as a evnonym of all that is great and good.—Picket.

SPEECH OF CAPPAIN SEMMES.

The Mobile Tribane of the 20th contains the follow ing report of the speech of Capt. Semmes, of the Alapame, delivered the night before to his fellow citizens on the occasion of the serenade:

FELLOW CITIESNS: - I thank you very cordially for cur kind Jemonstration with which you have been pleased to compliment me. I need not say to you that I feel highly gravified by it, and the more especially that it is manifested towards me by my fellow townsmen. I landed in the Confederacy about four weeks ago, the borders of Mexico, and at every step I have to I have been honored with similar you are all doing me more honor and giving me m credit that I have any right to appropriate ing is, that I have done no more than my date to the General Weitzell is an accomplished engineer, and his best of my ability-no more than the humblest soidwho has borne his musket bravely and faithfully in th revolution, and that I deserve no more of my country men than he does. To sailor and soldier alike, howe the approbation of his fellow citiz as cannot but be gratifying, and I cannot disguise it from you, that is manifestation to me is so, and particularly, as I has already said, when it comes from my fellow townshier have not merely to return my thanks to you for this I bring you good news. Wherever I have been sind landed on my way home. I have seen nothing but most encouraging evidences of the progress of our glor ous cause and et irrefragible confidence in it. Every where I have found our people united and resolved to anatain it to the great and inevitable end-the indepe

Those whose fathers and brothers have been slain i the conflict—whose homes have been distroyed, prope ty plundered, fields devastated—are everwher more devoted and determined. I bring you good news from across the water, too. The whole world is hook ing on you with admiration and wonder. There know and feel and sympathize with your unexampled achievements. They have seen you without an army without a navy, without arms, without munitions, with and win victories toat excite the warmest feeling your favor and command the highest respect for you And well may this be. You are making history will emblazon the highest pages of her volumes. One narily, a man is born, he marries and he dies, and the is au end of him. I thank God to have fluid my been wrecked in one way and another. They lie scat- cast with yours in those days of imperishable givey You and your dead will live forever, and if I have don my duty, I shall share that illustrious fate with you. I could desire no higher honor. I fear, however, that, as before remarked to you, you are inclined to give me more of this than I merit. I have, indeed, had com mand of two or three small ships, and have done the best I could with them in support of this revolution. which still shakes our land from centre to extremity One effect which has been produced by them is that of making it a rare thing now to see the flug of our enemy floating on the waters of even the most distant seas. Their carrying trade has been crippled, if not annihilated, and their vessels passed over to English and French holders. Another effect is that our that has been carried with honor and received with respeover nearly the whole world. I have carried it over three-fourths of the globe, and even among people Africa, v. hose very existence is but little known; and nowhere have I known it received with anything but respect. This is some contribution to the cause or on country. I desire nothing more than that it may be classed with those of yourselves and others who have endeavored to do their duty. Again, I thank you

the complement you have paid me, and beg. wish you good night." During the delivery of his address, Captain Size was interrupted by cordial applause and marks probation of his sentiments, and modestly stated field and after its close, several rounds of cheers were given in honor of himself, of the famous old Sumter, the Alabama, of the State of Alabama, etc. The band discoursed a few more airs and all present separated, very much delighted with the scene they had been happy enough to witness.

The eerenade was a compliment paid him by the officers of the First Louisiana heavy artillery, Colone

From the Charlotteville Chronicle A SOLILOQUY ON THE CURRENCY.

People are getting too censoriou-in my young day never heard a whisper against the Currency family universal benevolence telt and expressed toward evol member of it, especiall the specie branch—their coust the Notes were popular too-looked very stylish their new rustling dresses, but hadu't the same we of character as the Species. Pleasant to recall the different faces and little peculiarities. There was t head of the family, Double-Eagle! grand old fellow -though don't like the bird he's called after .- pleas are to meet him, honor to touch him-went where i pleased without a passport—and Single-Eagle! the ough-bred man, sometimes allowed us the familiarity squeezing him to hear him scream! glorious sound And Dollar's broad, honest face-no doubt about his value-and Half Dollar, rather mediocre, but gentle manly and accommodating. And the younger brane -what a merry chink the sprightly Quarter hadand the simble Dime-even the smallest -Fips, as we used to call them facetiously—dear little things once thought them perfect dwarfs-I recken they wou inok very large now-tut they are all gone-retired from society-afraid of the draft perhaps-like the poets, they are sometimes quoted, but never seen-tak ing airs, wings may be! Gone back to California

expect! When they retired, two distant relatives of theirs, U. S. Currency and U. S. Currency, came in-not

steady fellow, with a green coat—considerable of a Macon and other points. Major C. L. Savre. of the sharper, so I hear. The ancestor of both chaps was rebel inspector general's department. was authorized to dog that soon equandered his property. A descend- Jefferson, Glascock, Warren, Columbia and Criven and of this gentleman, whose name was Law, settled in and for a month past a large force has been engaged America in 1776, and after splurging about at a tre- upon these new works. Unless a large force of veteran mendous rate, died in 1780. Another descendant (the troops has been pushed forward into Augusta to bold tamely all exhibited the same traits,) a few years after these works, Slocum will walk over them against all this, filled all France with his pranks and his extrava- the militia that can be gathered together in the surgancies, and died insolvent in 1779. C. S. Currency counding counties. The destruction of the works at come to Richmond in 1861-very popular at first- Augusta would be a serious blow to the Confederacy. girls all effering him their autegraphs-Confed. the boys used to call him - the very rascals who, now that te is down in the world, and can't help them any louger have the ingratitude and impudence to call him ted the amount of property insured in England, at £1.

Three years ago what a toast be was !- a little reckless but would soon get steady -ran rapidly, a characteristic of the Currency family. Recollect the first time I ever saw him-the day after the first battle of Manassis—face flushed, pulse one hundred and upwards, in London contains alone, "property liable to destruc-slightly delirions—but this didn't last long—soon fell to by fire, valued at \$4,500,000 000." Allowing for the eighty and continued thereabouts for a long time-useal member of society then, but didn't dress welllothes locked as if they were cut and made at home. and badly dyed—somewhat piebald—soon after, began that of the United States including New York, Boston o get his clothes from England, and then he splurged! and the numerous other large cities. It was not long before people began to talk about him -no particular charge, but habits said to be bad-be-

heen a slander. bill in Confed's mouth, which he soon chewed up, and fourths of the sum paid for insurance by others. became worse. Mrs. Memminger was his purse, and winterested, and I never I stened to the scanial that but that's the way with doctors, always trying some of the amount assured in Great Britain. ew bumbug.

Finally they sent for Dr. Trenholm-great reputaior -- splendid practice in Charles on - never touched paper himself-perfect horror of it-but a good deal idicted to cotton and tobacco, dry goods and groce-Very sanguine that he could soon have Confed up and cured. Friends must talk pleasantly to him, and tell him he wasn't half as sick and bloated as he sent to our readers. emed-musn't let strangers come near. Spite of all eer fellow was eating certificates and bonds !-had his | ted down the river to the gunboat. chet stuffed fail of them-four per ceut. bouds, (and s if he was royally drunk. Eyesight began to above Plymouth.

pravable cause of all his misfortunes!

NEGRO SOLDIERS IN THE NORTH.

s even forced to make the following conclusion : In awarding apparent equality of pay between white food. The negro troops, therefore, will, under the system of equality, be the highest paid troops in the world there are between Memphis and Natchez, not less ville. han fifty thousand blacks, from among whom have been called all the able-bodied men for the military ser-Their clothing, in perhaps the case of a fourth of his number, is but one single worn and scanty garment. The children are wrapped night and day in tatiened blankets as their sole apparel. But few of all these people have had any change of raiment since, in

Multitudes of them have no beds or bedding - the cayey earth, the resting place of women and babes, through these stormy months. They live of necessity to extreme fitthiness, and are afflicted with all fatal disases. Medical attendance and supplies are very inadquate. They cannot, during the winter, be disposed to labor and self support, and compensated labor cannot the procured for them in the camps. They cannot in their present condition, survive the winter. It is my conviction, that unrelieved, the half of them will paish before the spring. Last winter during the months of February, March and April, I buried at Memphis alone, out of an average of about four thousand, twelve hundred of these people, or from twelve to twenty a day. One day we buried thirty five. Those who have been gathered into camp this summer are quite as destitute as those who were on our hands last winter.

midsummer or earlier, they came from the abandoned

plantations of their masters.

From the New York Herald.

Sketch of Augusta, Ga. Augusta, Georgia, the most important city within reach of Gen. Sherman, and of the occupation of which we anticipate an early announcement, is, in a military sense, one of the most important cities of the South .-It is situated on the Southwest bank of the Savanneh. one hundred and twenty miles from its mouth, and has river and railroad connections with the coast at Savannah and Charleston. It is handsomely built, many Pilow Cases. of the houses being spacious and legant, and has a population of about twenty thousand inhabitants. As the capital of Richmond county it has a spacious city hall, courthouse and jail, while a Government arsenal, powder mill, hospital, and several other public buildings, grace the city. A catal, nine miles in length, farmshing an immense water power to the city, has attracted a large number of manufacturers to the city. and many important manufactories and rolling milis have been in operation here for years.

GOVERNMENT WORKS. The war has added new importance to these. The State arsenal has been seized and enlarged by the rebel authorities, and a large powder mill has been erected. A number of other works have also been built by the

Capt. J. H. Ansley, assistant. Nitre and mining bureau-W. A. Pratt, superintenacht. Powder mills

FORTIFICATIONS. Immediately after the fall of Atlanta the rebel Government decided upon fortifying Augusta, as well as

in France in 1718, and was a wild, dissipated impress slaves in the counties of Richmond, Burke,

INSURANCE IN ENGLAND.

A writer in the British Almanac for 1864, estima-141,000,000; and the total property insured and uninsured at \$5,000,000,000, or \$25,000,000,000. This gives us some idea of the enormous wealth of a

population whose territory is not as large as the State of Virginia. An area of six miles around Chering Cros incombustible property, it may be safely said that the area above named is equal in value to all the real and personal property in the Confederate States, and to half

The premiums paid for the insurance of property in England, varies from 1s 6d on the £100 to 5s 4d per gan to fatten up, and looked pulpy, dropsical. Pres- £100; the lowest being on "the better and safer class ently the secret came out—same old story—had fallen of dwelling-houses in London and its neighborhood:" nto the vile family habit of eating enormous quantities and the highest rates being charged on theatres. The paper !- appetite perfectly morbid. Heard of a average insurance is 53 per £100. Reducing these fig. This about closed the month. who got to taking 4000 drops of laudanum a ures to another form of expression, the rate of insuday-but that was nothing to Confed's exploits. He rance on first class dwellings, three-fortieths of one per ston eat five hundred thousand dollar notes between cent; the rate on theatres five and one-fourth per cent. nine o'clock and three—then a million—and then—well, and the average rate on property of all descriptions, onesome people say four or five millions, but that must have fourth of one per cent. These rates low as they are, are greatly in advance of the real risk. " It is estimated that | kees under General beymore, with a great loss to them. Friends talked to him-told him he would kill him- the premiums paid to the companies are four times as will—begged him to cut loose from quartermasters, and large as would cover the average loss a by fire! con missaries, and contractors, who were whetting this All experienced officers declare that their necessary vile hi bit and try to live a better life-made a great premiums might be reduced one-half, but for the fraud nary promises—going to do great things hereafter— | ulent demands they are compelled to comply with." isst it was six months, and then two years—always ex- The premium paid by an honest policy holder consis's tending the time. At last the faculty was called in- of four parts; of which one part is the real risk, two talked over him several weeks, he eating paper all the other parts the compensation and profits of the insurine, and swelling tremendously—one modest, diffilent, er's, and the remaining part a contribution to the frauds ectors and that now was the time to tap him, and to of dishonest policy holders. It is a sad commentary on att reduce him to his original size-but Dr. Hunter who buman nature, that with all the care and watchfulness was chief physician hooted at the idea—he knocked of experts, the cheating among policy holders is as great on his chest, said it did sound rather bollow, and that as the destruction by fire! If a man's property be so he circulation was a little too rapid—but that he had scattered that he can afford to be his own insurer, it remedy which would soon relieve him-so he put a follows that he would effect an average saving of three-

France, which began the system of insurrance much applied him with pepper ten and other stimulants, and latter than England, now far exceeds the latter in the am afraid was weak enough to give him as much pa- amount insured, though the premiums paid and the lossper as he asked for-poor old lady I really pitied her- es incurred are much less even in the aggregate. The se cried frequently, said hers was a hard lot-the doctors. United Kingdom, in 1856, insured five and a half millheld her responsible for Confed's condition, but never lons of property at an aggregate anoual premium of took hog advice as to his treatment—at last they turned \$9,750,000, and with annual losses paid by the compadoors. Shameful conduct -- for she was entirely | uses of \$4,875,000. Fraces insures nine th cusai d millions of property at an aggregate premium of \$7 800.000 Confed was her son—but she was in truth too weak to The cause of this difference is not explained. The inhardle so large a patient. Some of the doctors said sured amount of the United States in 1856 was estimathat changing his clothes very often would relieve him | ted at only \$175,000,000, but little more than one fifth

From the Bichmond Sentinel, Jan 3d.

ROANUKE EXPEDITIO .. The Yankee gunboat movement up the Roanoke river resulted, as is known, very adversely. From an interview with a deserving and efficient officer from that locality, we gother some interesting items which we pre-

The expedition comprised twelve gunboo's and sevhis natient began to have sores-issues. And before eral barges, the latter of 20 ours each. Two of the ne old leaves healed up, new ones appeared. Dileter | parges, which wene abead as torpede-hunters, were vigame again and said that his paper must be stopped | rously attacked by our sucreshooters, and lost thirty entirely -- so for three mon he they didn't let him have one killed. The crews then displayed the signal of sur and estill his strength didn't come back to him is render, but before the barges could be secured. a gunbe grew weaker. Couldn't imagine why he boat approached and shelled our forces so furiously as do't improve—watched him cocacly and found that the to compel the relinquishment of their prizes, which drif-

The barges exploded several of our torpedoes, but mad; him very sick,) six per cent. bonds, 7.303, failed to clear the river. The gunboats continuing recut. conds; believe if he could have got them their progress, were several of them blown up. Dewould have eaten bundled per cent. bondy! - seemed | cerred by these losses, and by the banked of still greatbonds nest—said they made him feet er, they then beat a retreat to Jamesville, twelve miles mad, and retreat.

e was roughly drunk. For sight began to be boye Plymouth.

Heavy battle at Beesca between Johnston's and Sher-

but - ouldn't tell one note from another-talked Up to last dates, only six of the twelve boats had Their efficies standering bim-told a great returned. Their efficies stated to the citizens of Wilmany paris about his property. One thing he said, I liamston, twenty-two miles below Fort Branch, that the said is true, told us that he bore up under his miscluses pretry well, until he met the President one day asked where the other two were, they made no reply.asked where the other two were, they made no reply.—
L'bey also admitted the loss of one thousand men.—
Admitting their statement, which is believed to be true,
He could never hold up his head.
He gho — well!—poor fellow—terrible thing, eating

Admitted the loss of one thousand men.—
Admitting their statement, which is believed to be true,
We can account for the other two missing boats. The

Batter's force pear Drewry's Binff, driving them at all much paper-but one chance left-call in old Dr. officer in charge of the torpedo force, in reconnoitering Bullion, on Bank street, and I know he will give him a discovered a sunken boat of which no one was aware. pace of gold to bite at-might enable him to cut his and cut from her about fifteen feet of her boarding netwisdom teeth, which I am told he has never done ting, of very large size. The sixth gunboat was sunk by our light field battery.

Among the gunboats destroyed was the powerful O: sego, a "double-ender," bearing fourteen eleven-inch The Yankees are going on in their mad passion for guns, and marned by a crew of three hundred, reinbe elevation of the negro. They are not content with forced by the same number of infantrymen. Four of

than sixty escaped with life from the wreck. A wortny and reliable mechanic, who was pressed inand black troops, the Administration, however, goes to hankee service to make coffine for the officers beyond, in fac, and gives to the negro soldiers a much and boxes for the men fished up from the wreck, degreater rate of compensation. It assumes the support clares that up to the time of his release, over two hunit his family, and for every negro soldier enlisted, it finds | dred had been made and shipped to Plymouth, the men rom five to eight women or children, or invalid and de. to be buried there and the officers to be sent to the Unirepid old men, thrown absolutely upon it for daily ted States. The work of fishing up the dead was still being prosecuted. Many of the bodies of those blown | Mechanicaville. up on the different boats, had floated down to James-

Thus has resulted an expedition, doubtless designed for the reduction of Fort Branch, and the capture of vice. Thirty five thousand of these, viz: those in camp | Halifax. The torpedo bureau has, in this one service, between Helena and Natchez, are furnished the shelter merited a claim upon our gratitude and praises, which of old tents, and subsistence of cheap rations by the it gives us pleasure to acknowledge; and the brave Government, but in all other things in extreme destitu. men who co operated in the defence of the Roanoke and Banover Court House and Arhland. the signal repulse of the foe, have won a place among

those of whom the country is proudest. Plant torpedoes thick and promptly, say we; and put diligent and daring men to watch our rivers. Their utility and (fficiency are no longer doubtful.

Says Artemus Ward: Yu ma differ as much as yu please about the style of a young lady's figger, but I tell ya konfidentially, if she has forty thousand pounds, the figger is about as near rite as you will get it.

WILSON'S VARIETY STORE.

SPOUL CUTTON, Cott.n Yarns, Fine Call Skin Boots, Buttons, Tumblers, Bowls, Saucers. Mason's Blacking. Black Pepper, Blacking Brushes, Matches, Calf Skins, Whitemore Cotton Cards, No. 8, 9 and 10, Wool Cards Leaf Cards, Shaving and Paint Brushes, Powder, Shot and aps, Plough Castings, cole Leather, Silk Sasses, Four-on in North Mi sis-ippi.
Whiskey, time Brandies, Tacks, Bolts, Razors, Allspice, Chicory, &c., &c., at
WILSON'S VARIETY STORE.
Lexington. Resisted

106-2:&16 1t

JNO. J CONOLEY Sfully authorized to give receipts for State and County

Taxes due me for 1864. E. D. HALL. Late Sheriff. 105-6t—16-3t

Jan 9.h Carelinian copy.

GLEN ANNA FRMALE SEMINARY, THOMAS

VILLE, W. C.
THE SPRING SESSION will begin on the 25th day of
January, 1886. coard \$7 per month payable in provisions at old prices, or \$150 if paid in Confederate money in advance.
TUITION—English, \$50; Music, \$50; French or Latin.

\$25. Each young lady will furnish one pair of Sheets and J. W. THOMAS, President. 104 2 & 16-1t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, at December Term, 1864, of Brunswick Code Court, qualified as Administrators of the estate of Colonel Henry N. Boward, deceased, do hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, duly authenticated, and within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

FURTHER NOTICE_IMPORTANT SALE. WIL', BE BOLD, at the late residence of said dece a Brunswick county, on the 10th January, 1865, all the crishable property of said estate, consisting of everything necessary to carry on a rice plantation. Also, a fine steam Engine, with new boiler; boats; flats; an old schoo-

with approved security.

There will be so'd subsequentle, in Robeson county, at the place of said deceased, a valuable yoke of oxen and cart, some household furniture, one mule, and farming of 1,742 process.

Determine the Robeson county of 1,742 process.

Determine the Robeson county of 1,742 process.

W. R. Papen, Adm'rs.

From the Bichmond Sentinel. Events_Campaign of 1864. We have prepared the following memorandum of the transactions of 1864, for the gratification of our readers — It would be worth their trouble to preserve it, as it is desirable sometimes to refer to dates which may have es-

caped the memory.

The record of the Sentinel commerces with February. make the year's record complete we compile the events of January from other sources. - ED. FTATE JOURNAL.

Gen. W. E. Jones fights and routs the enemy's raiders | Mountain in Lee county, Va., capturing 400 prisoners and three pleces of artillery.

4. Heavy snow storm on the Rapidso and Rappahaunock, blockading army movements for several days. Mos by makes several raids-one on Harper's Perry.

Rosser and Pits Lee's expedition into Hardee and other counties very successful. The enemy retainste and make a raid into Page, destroy Longstreet was setive in Fast Tennemes during this The main body of Burpside's army was concentrated at

24. Federal Gen. Graham with gunboats and 2 000 men made a raid upon Lower Brandon, James river. 28. Enemy attack Gen. Martin pear French Broad, East Tennessee, compelling him to retire with a less of 20) men two cannon About the close of the month Wheeler was employed in he rear of Chattancoga, Faring up railroads, &c.
At the same time detachments of the 3lst N. C. and the

Movements began in the Trans-Mississippi Department Banks left Texas for New Oriesps to operate in Westers Rosser made a raid on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Va. cavalry captured a gurboat on the Nansemond

PEBRUARY. 17th. U. S. sloop-of-war Housatonic, blown up eff Charleston Harbor, by Lieut. Dixon, with a terpedo to it. Lieutepant Dixon and his crew never heard of af e: wards. Battle of Ocean Pond, or Olustee Florida. General Finnegan repuised and routed the Yan-

MARCH. 14. (Morday.) Fort D. Russey, on Red river, captured y the enemy.

15 Alexandria, La., captured by Admiral Porter's first, without opposition.

8 (Friday.) Battle of Maustield, on Red river, Banks deten ed with great loss b, Gen. Taylor 9. Bittle of Piessant Hill, followed by Barks' retreat to Grand Score
12 Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi, above Memphis,

stormed and captured by General Forrest.

14 Sold in New York 189, higher than ever before 20 (Wednesday) Capture of Plymouth, N. C., by Gereral Hoke.

28. Attack on Camden, Arkansas, by General Price. Strele escaped to Little Rock with large loss in wagons The enemy evacuated Washington, N. C., burning

about haif the town.

4 (Wednesday.) Gen. Grant crossed the Rapidan at Ely's and Germanna ford-, and advanced on Lee. 5. C. S. steamer Albermurie attucked Federal fleet of rine gauboate in Albermade Bound, sunk one, crippled 5 and 6. Battles of the Wilderness. General Grant repulsed at all points, and reveats to intreached lines on the Brock coad. Gen. Longetreet wounded 6th. 6. Enemy, under Butier, landed a large force at Bermuda

Hundled. Fight at Port Walthall, in which the enemy are 7. Grant retreats towards Fredericksburg. Battle of Port Walthall Junction. Enemy repuised.

8. (Sunday.) ten. Lee follows Grant by parallel roads. Two engagements at Spottsylvania Court house by Grant's fith corrs, which had been held by our cavalry, was hear ily repulsed by Gen. Anderson. Fattle of (loyd's mountain, near Dublin Depot. Gen. A. G. Jenkins re, ulsed by Federal mounted infantry, under Gen. Crook. Gen. Jenkins morrally wounded

9. Confederates, under Colonel McCaueland, repulsed a Bridge destroyed by the enemy. 10 (Tuesday.) Grant attacked Lee in his lines near Spotts) Ivania Court House, and was requised with grat slaughter. Battle near (heeter. Barton's brigate drove

il. The elemy's cavalry, under Sheridan, having made a nove against Richmond, were followed up by Gen. Stairt move against Richmond, were ronowed up by the Heavy fighting north of Richmond. Gen. J. E. B. stuart 12. (Thursday) Heavy cavalry fighting continued. Gen. Baudolph kided. Gen. Stuart died of his wound. The en-

my attacked batteries on second line of fortificat ons, Mechanicaville road, and were repulsed. Great battle at spottsylvania Court House, between Lee and Grant. Grant attempted to storm Lee's position, and repulsed with prodictous aloughter.

13 Sheridan's cavalry abandon their attempt on Rich-

min's forces. Johanton successful Heavy cannonade at Fort Drewry. Butler moving against Beauregard in command of the Confederates.

14. Speares cavalry defeated at Fiat Creek Bridge, Dan-

o railroad. 4 and 15 Heavy skirmisbing near Fort Drewry. points. Gen. Huckman and many prisoners captured. 17. Butler retreated towards Bermuda Hundreds and fo tifles. 18 Grant assaulted Ewell's lines, but was " easily re-

19 Sheridan's cavalry after resting on the James, moved back to Grant. General Gorden died of his would of the latb. General Ewell woved on Grant's right flank at Spottavi

vania Court House, driving in the latter's sines. 20. General Beauregard captured Butler's rifle-pits, and parting them on an equality with the whites, but they want to make even more of them. The Albany Argus agreed that, of the six hundred men on board, not more left flank, to Milford and Bowling Green. Gen. Lee moves towards Hanover Junction.

22. Lee arrived at Hancver Junction. 23. Skirmishing on the North Anna at the Bridge on the telegraph road, and at Jericho Ford.
24. Grant, in large force, south of the North Anna. 27. Grant, on the night of this day, re-crossed the North Anna, and moved towards the Pamunkey.

28. Grant on the sou haide of Pamunkey, having crossed at Hanovertown. Heavy cavalry fight at Hawes' Shop, seven miles beyond 30. Disaster to Pegram's brigade in a charge on the enemy's works, near Bethe sda Church.

JURB. 1 (Wednesday.) Heavy and continuous ak rmishing between Grant's and Lee's armies, beyon; Mechanicsville -Grant assailed Heth, Rodes and Anderson, and was re-

pulsed with much slaughter. Hampton and Rosser defeated the enemy's cava'ry at 2 Ewell turned Grant's right flank, capturing intrenchments and 500 prisoners.
United States' steamer Water Witch, captured near Os sabaw Bound by Lieut. Pelot.

3. Heavy fighting. Grant attacked our right under Kershaw, Breckinridge and Hoke, and our left under Heth, and was repulsed with great slaugh er.

Cavairy fight at Hawes' Shop. Enemy driven.

A night engagement in which Breckinridge and Hoke,
who attacked, are victorious over the enemy. Breckinridge's horse killed nuder him by a canson sh.t.

5. (Sunday.) Battle near New Hope. Augusts county —
The Confederates under Gen. W. E. Jones, deleated by
Gen. Bunter. Gen. Jones killed.
7. Gen. Brecking returned to the Valley.

8. Sheridau crossed the Pamunkev, on an expeditos against Charlottesville and Lynchburg. 9. (Tauraday.) Gen. Kau zattempted to capture Peters burg and was repulsed
10 Quiet between G ant and Lee since the 3d.
Forrest gained a brilliant victory at Tishimingo Creek

Morgan attacked Frankfort, Ky , without success

11 Huster, after occupying stainton, appeared before exirgion. Resisted by a classical. Entered the town. ten. Rampton defeated Sheridan near Travillan's De-Morgan cap'ured Hobson and his command at Cynthiana, Ky.

12 (Sunday.) Hunter burned the Virginia Military Institute buildings. Hampton gained further success over Sheridan at Tre-Sheridan renounces his expedition, and sets out on hi eturn. Grant in the night retired from Lee's front by his left lank and marched for the James.

Morgan defeated ot Cynthiana. morgan desented of Cynthiana.

The Emperor Maximilian anters the city of Mexico.

13. Raiding party from Lexington tapped Charlottesville and Lynchbu g railroad at Arrington depot.

Skirmish at Long Bridge, Chickahominy. Grant's forces driven back.
Gen. Early (with Ewell's corps) started for the Valley.

14. Grant crossing the James at Westover and Wilcox's Gen. Polk killed by a cannon shot. Southside railroad tapped at Concord depot. Lynchburg threatened. 15. ?: - renchments of Petersburg attacked, and a por it on or the works carried by the enemy.

16. The enemy under Hancock a tack our works at Pe-

eraburg, and are repulsed with heavy loss.

17. Hunter at New Loudon, 12 miles from Lynch urg.

The enemy again repulsed at Peteraburg with great loss. The battle at night very heavy.

Sherman attroked Johnston's left near Lost Mountain and was repulsed with great loss.

Skirmishing between Breckinridge and Hunter nes Lynchburg.
18 Smart Sghting around Petersburg.

Early, having arrived at Lynebburg, was attacked about night by Hunter, and repulsed him easily—five miles from Lynebburg. Hunter retreated during the night.

19 Early started in pursuit of Hunter, who retreated with

alaughter.

Terms of sale, six months' credit, purchaser giving nests

alaughter.

McCausiand captures ten pieces of Hunter's artillery,

Burgese's mil, but were severely despated by Hampton

Mulford

and wahone, and retreated during the night. SEAT. 28, 29

oners. near Balem.
22 Hancock's cops, Grant's arm; advanced on Weldon and Nov-1.
General P

Federal cavalry at Reams's station.

24. (Friday) Sheridan's cavalry heavily defeated at | 31. Gen. Mahone captured 250 pickets in his front with-Mai ee's thep, Charles City county, by Hampton. 37. Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Johnston inflicts heavy loss on Sherman.

station, Welden railroad. 2. (Saturday.) Gen. Farly arrives at Witches'er, bound

re heavily repulsed Gen. Early enters Martineburg.

6. Fremy's force, which had advanced from Vicksburg,

Gen. Farly crossed into Maryland near Sharpsburg. Gen. Johnston retires south of the (hattaboochee for fear of reache

11. ? he Federale attacked Battery Simpkins, Charleston, bu' were repulsed.

Train between Phi sdelphia and Baltimore captured. and Baltimore.

13 and 14 Generals Lee and Forrest deteat Gen. A. J

of term-see to Gam. Hood
18 Lucon tells "whom it may concern"—(intended for Meaurs. Clay and Hoicembe,) on what terms peace may 20 Hood atta ked the enemy, driving him into his

flank march at hight. 2,000 prisoners, 13 guns Jeneral Walker killed, also Gen. McPhorson, U. 8 24 Gen Farly defeats then Crock at Karnstown with heavy loss, driving him through Winchester. 26. Barly re-occupies Martin sburg. The railroad track orn up for the sixth time. The enemy retrest into Mary-

30. (Saturday.) . Grant ex slodes a mine under our works ne and a half miles cast of Petersbu g. Enemy repulsed with great loss in killed and captured. A raiding party a: Newnan, Ga., severely whipped by

Chambersbu g burned (in retaliation) by General Mc 31, Gen. Stoneman whipped and taken pris ner near Macon, by Gen. Iverson. His sommand captured or scat-

AUGUST. 5. (Friday.) The Federal flact, Farragut, 17 vessels, ran

Heavy fighting at Atlanta. Enemy regulard 7. Gen. Bradiey John on defeated near Mo-refield by

8. Fort Gaines, near Mobile, capitulated. 9. Heavy fire opened upon Fort Worgan by the enomy.

13. Col. Mosby captured Crook's supply train near Ber-SENT. Hept. 5] es the Weldon railroad, where he tortifies. of Gen. Hayes a d 2,700 prisoners. Not distodged from 20. The Confederates prencessfully attack the enemy

20. Porrest das es into Memphis 24. Yankee raid in o Rogersville. Hon. J. Heiskell, M. 25 Gen Hillattacked enemy at Reams' station, captur-

30 Sherman reached Jonesboro' by a flaak movement to Gen Hardes attacked the enemy at Jonesboro', but

poiled them. [Sant. 19]

2. Atlanta o cupied by the enemy.

5. Conf. derate forces at Chalk Bluff, in Misconi - thirty

miles from Charleston
4. Gen John Morgan su prised and slain at Greenville, cherman co sed his pursuit of Hood, and returned to Jonesboro'. 5. therman retired towards Atlanta.

[SERT. 14]
9. Sherman notified Hood that he had ordered away the population of Atlanta and ask d armistice. Hood nounced order, but agreed to armistica. [SENT. 12, 20, 16. Hampton captured 300 prisoners, and 2,485 beaves,

in Grant's rear, at Sycamore church.
19. (Monday) Federal cavalry burnt railroad bridge over the Rapidan.
Battle near Winchester. Gen. Early defeated by Gen. Sheridan with heavy loss on both sides. Gen. Rodes, C. S. and Gen. Ruise I, U. S., killed. 22 Gen. Vauguan defeated the enemy at Blue Epring, driving them seven miles.

again de ested. 24. Gen. Forrest captured Athens wi h 1300 prisoners. 25. Gen. Forrest captured Federal garrison, 800 men, a Su'phur Spring. Gen Price at Farmington, twenty miles southeast o Pi'ot Knob

28. Gen. Early, near Port Republic and Brown's Gap,

repulsed assault of the enemy's cavary.
Lieut Bain, C. S. N., captured at sea U. S. mail steamer
Reanoke from Havana for New York. 28. Federal cavelry destroy depot near Waynesborough-Were defeated near there by Wickham's cavalry. [SENT. 29. Early's troops drive away the enemy from Waynes-

The enemy, under Gen. Ord, carried Fort Harrison, be-30. An unenccessful attempt was made to recover Fort

The enemy attacked our lines four miles beyond Peters burg, with some success. They moved toward Boydton plank road, and were attacked by Gone at Heth and Hampton, who routed and drove then off with great slaughter. [Sant. Oct. 3.

CCTC BER. 1. (Saturday.) General Early baving checked Sheri-

dan's progress, the latter intreated down the Valley
2 General Bu bridge attacked General Williams near Baltvil e, and was regulard with great alaighter. [SENT. 4. General Ecod, who had moved around to Sherman's

rear, capinied Big chanty station, on the Atianta and Chatb. Hood's troops attacked Allatoora, without success. Price's troops burned the railroad bridges over the Osage and Gasoonda rivers. [SENT. 14.

7. Geo. Ar derson, Lee's army attacked Grant's right on the Charles City road, and draye it several males, cap-

9. Cavalry fight near Strasburg. Enemy victorious .-[BNT. 14, 15. 11. (Tuesday.) Forrest defeated and drove off a body of the enemy at Eastport on Tenne-see river.

18. The enemy, under General Terry, attacked Lee's left, on the Darbytown and Charles City roads, and were General Vaughan attacks and defeats the enemy at

Ear.y attacks and drives the enemy beyond Cedar creek near Strasburg.

14. Mosby captures a train at Duffield, Baltimore and Otio railtoad, with two Yankee paymasters.

Dalton and its garrisou surrendered to General Hood. General Price lett Boonerville, which he had held, and

moved towards Lexington.

15 Sedatia, Mo., c. pured by Jeff. Thompson.

17. General Beauregard took c mmand of the Military Division of the West. [SENT. Nov. 1.

19. (Wednesday) General Early attacked Sheridan near Cadastrophysics of the early cained a great advantage in the early Cedar Creek, and gained a great advantage in the early part of the engagement, which was after ards lost by an unaccountable stampede of his troops.

General Longstreet, who was wounded May 6, resumes command of his course.

rebels, until the city is almost absorbed in the production of material of war. Among these works are the tion of material of war. Among these works are the considerate States Government works—Col. G. W. Rains, commander; Major John G. Barnwell, ordnance officer.

Atlanta Arsenal—Col. M. H. Wright, commander;

Atlanta Arsenal—Col. M. H. Wright, commander;

Teach and solve the production of material of war. Among these works are the tion of material of war. Among these works are the tion of material of war. Among these works are the tion of material of war. Among these works are the tion of material of war. Among these works are the tion of material of war. Among these works are the tion of material of war. Among these works are the tion of material of war. Among these works are the tion of material of war. Among these works are the tion of material of war. Among these works are the tion of material of war. Among these works are the tion of material of war. Among these works are the tion of material of war. Among these works are the tion of the clty is falts; an old school.

Steam Engine, with new bodier; boats; flats; an old school.

PROM BICHMOND.

22 Price deteated Curtis rear Kaneas City. [Sum 27.

23 and 26. General Lomax repulsed Sheridan's cavarry at Militarion.

Confederate States Government works—Col. M. H. Wright, commander; hogs, both tattening and thrown a repulsed Sheridan's cavarry at Militarion.

Confederate States Government works—Col. G. W.

Atlanta Arsenal—Col. M. H. Wright, commander; hogs, both tattening and thrown a repulsed Sheridan's cavarry at Militarion.

Confederate States Government works—Col. G. W.

The flig of tuce boat arrived at Variated in parasited further reseated with parasited further represented during the night.

22 Price deteated Curtis rear Kaneas City. [Sum 27.

23 and 26. General Lomax repulsed with Militarion.

Chirchourg Sheridan's cavarry at Militarion.

Chirchourg Sheridan's cavarry at Militarion.

The flig of tuce boat arrived with Judge Onld and Col. Hatch.—

Sher Lexington. [-BNT. 27. 22 Price deteated Curtis rear Kansas City. [SENT 27.

out losing a man.
Gen. Forrest captured and destroyed at Paris, Tenne river, three gupbosts and four transports.

NOVEMBER. 5. Forrest captured at Johnsonville, Tennessee, 4 aun-boats and 34 transports, and destroyed vast stores of the

enemy.

7. (Monday.) Corgress met in Richmond.

8. Abraham Lincoln re-elected by a large majority.

11. Sherman's forces burned and evacuated flome, Ga.

12. Gen. Reseer defeated two divisions of the enemy's

Sherman evacuated Atlanta, and started on an expediion across Georgia. 13. Hood commenced the passage of the Tennessas river,

14 (Monday) Gen. Breckisridge, having turned Bull's Gap, struck Gillem's column, while retreating and routed it, with heavy loss. [SERT_NOV. 16 15. Gen. Fagan captured Payetteville, Ark,, with eight -SBNT. Dec. 16. 17. Gen. Pickett captured the enemy's pickets in his

20. General Eberman's forces occupied Milledgeville. General Resser repuised Sh-ridan's cavalry, driving them through Edinburg.—Sent. 24.

The Georgia State troops, Gen. Phillips, attacked and two thousand strong, with wagons and artillery on Oloppee defated a column of Sherman's forces at Griswoldville. The river, moving in the direction of Southwestern Georgia.

or Hartridge. 25. Sherman evacuated Milledgeville, after burning the penientiary, areenals and bridges.

26. (Saturday.) The enemy evacuated Decatur, burning

The enemy evacuated Huntsville, Alabama, and Columbia, Tennessee, and retreated towarde Mashville.

28. The Confederate States steamer Plorida, while lying in Hampion Roads, held as a capture by the enemy, was run into by one of their vessels and sunk.—Suny. Dec. 1. dibly informed.) the building was so far enveloped in General Rosser captured Fort Keily at New Creek dette flery element that it became impossible to subdue

borough, Ga.

General Merritt, with 3,000 cavalry, rarages portions of the counties of Fanquier and Loudoun.—Sint. 6, 7.
30 (Wednesday.) General Hood attacked the enemy under Schofield, at Franklin, Tenuesees. The enemy retreat during the night to Nashville .- SENT. Dec 5, 6, 14, 16 and

ed and burnt Stony Creek Depot, Petersburg and Railroad .- SENT. Dec. 5, 7. Hood's army appeared before Mashville

repulsed at Heney Hill by Gau. G. W. Smith.

Admiral Cabigren repulses and route Kilpatrick between

6. The enemy driven back from an attempt on Pocotail go, Charleston and Favannah Railroad.
A beavy column of the enemy, under Warren, start on an expedition against Weldon.
7. Fight near Pocotaligo. between the enemy and the Son h Carolina Cadets. The enemy intrenched near the

Sherman's advance encountered Hardee, twenty miles from bavannah. Gen. Bampton defeated and drove in on the infantry the cavalry of Warren's expedition.

A. W. Burton, Mr. Howis and others, whose names serious Hampion, who had joined the guard at Meherrin Bridge, repulsed Warren's attack at Belifield -

Warren abandoned his expedition, and set out on his return, after having torn up six miles of railroad track.

12. Warren regained Grant's lines. [SENT 14 h.

Bherman's forces felt our lines around Bavannah to-day,

14. Bristol, Tena., occupied by a raiding expedition ander Burbridge and Stoneman.

15. (Thursday.) Thomas attacked Hood near Nashville, and forced back his loft wing. [SBNT 19.

18. Gen. Hood talls back to Brentwood Hills.

A 18 ding expedition of the enemy occupy and burn Pol-

17 and 18. Breckinsidge in colli-sion with Burbridge near Marion. Handled him roughly. [ENT 27 19 Hood crossing Duck Miver at Columbia. Ekirmishing

Burbridge gained possession of the Salt Works, at Saltlie, to night General Hardee commenced to evacuate Savannah. 21. Breckenipridge advanced on Baltville. Burbridge reired at night. [ENT D. C. 27. bay abnah evacuated this norning.

and drives back tuster. [SERT. 24. Hood reported at Pulsaki. 23. Lomax, two miles and a half north of Gordonaville. deleated and heavily pumbled Torbert, who was moving against Gordoneville and charlotteaville. Terbert retreat

ed with precipitation. 24. A great land and naval expedition which left Hamp ton Roads under Butler and Admiral Porter, on the 18th commenced to-day a furious bombardment of Fort Fisher, below Wilming.on.
25. (Sunday.) Bombardment of Fort Fisher continued

Burler landed three brigades above Fort Fisher. Attacked by our troops, but held their ground. At night they as-sauted Fort risher and were repulsed. [SERT 27. 27. Butter's troops re-embarked. Bombardment slight.
28. Porter's first no longer visible below Wilmington.

TELEGRAPHIC

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the Dis trict Court of the Confederate States for the Norther Detrict of Georgia.

FROM MOBILE.

McBILE, Jan. 7th, 1865. The Fort Gaines prisoners reached this city last evening as exchanged. Maj. Currit, Assistant Commissioner of Exchange, has issued his order declaring them exchanged. FROM THE UNITED STATES.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser from Senatobia, of the 5th inst., with Memphis dates to the Sid, contains no Northern news of much interest. Fort Fisher is considered the strongest in America .-Butler withdrew his troops, considering it impossible to

take the Fort. Guerrillas are getting troublesome in Kentucky. Lyon is reported at Campbellville, having his own way. Scouts report troops leaving Memphis, going down the

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES. RICHMOND, Jan. 7th, 1865. The Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 5th inst., has been re-

It contains the preceedings of a peace meeting in Savannah. The Republican says it was a large meeting of influential citizens. Porter's fleet is now safely anchored near Beaufort, having successfully weathered the storm off Wilmington.-

No other news of interest. FROM GENERAL HOOD.

RICHMOND, Jan. 8th, 1865. Gen. Hood reports from Spring Hill, Dec. 27th, that ou the moraing of the 15th, in front of Nashville, the enemy attacked both flauks of his army. They were repulsed on our right with heavy loss, but towards the evening they drove in his it fantry outposts on the left flank. Early on the 16th the enemy made a general attack on his entire line. All their assaults were handsomely repulsed, with heavy loss, until 32 o'clock. P. M., when a portion of our line to the left of centre suddenly gave way, causing our lines to give way at all poir s, -our troops retreating rapidly. Fifty pieces of artillery and several ordnance wagons were lost by us that day. Our loss in killed and wound ed heretofore was smell; in prisoners it is not ascertained. Maj Gen. Ed. Johnson, and Brig. Gens. L. B. Smith and H. R. Jackson were cartured.

FROM CHARLESTON-SHERMAN BEINFORCING FOSTER. CHARLESTON, 8. C., Jan. 8th, 1865.

A dispatch from Grahamville dated 12:40 P. M., says here is no news from the enemy this morning. A gentleman just from davanuch reports that Sherman has sent the 17th Army corps around to Beaufort to co-operate with Foster's troops between Pocotaligo and Coosawatchie.

CORURESS.

RICEMOND, Jan. 9th, 1865. Nothing important done in the Senate to-day. The House passed the consolidation bill by one majority -vote reconsidered. Pending the further consideration o the subject, the House adjourned.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES. BICHMOND, Jan. 9th, 1964. The Baltimore American of the 6th izet., says an arrival

patrick's cavalry however, are constantly on scout, watching Hardee. The army was organizing, preparatory to commencement of a new campaign.

A telegram from Courtland, Alabama, says Stradman's ommand captured and burned Hood's postcon train, captured six bundred mules, over a thousand wagons, and two hundred hogs. Forrest is reported near Russellville. Statem has gode to Savannah to confer with Sherman.

raid on the mabile and Ohio Rail Boads was completely successful. Two-ty-five bridges were burnt, four thouand carbines and a large amount of ammunition was cap-The New York Chamber or Commerce has adopted a resolution thanking Capt. Collins to the capture of the Flor-

A Memohis telegram of the 4th inst., claims that Dana's

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9th, 1865. Nothing received from below. To-day a dispatch from Macon reports the eremy one or

From the Charlotte Bulletin, 8th inst.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY. On Saturday (yesterday) morning, about 21/2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Paymaster's department, occupied as such by Capt. Spurrier, C. S. A., in the building immediately south of the C. & S. C. railroad and N. C. railroad passenger shed, and before assistance could be admitted to extinguish the flames, (the guard refusing admittance to volunteers, as we have been cre-

The next building and adjoining, one of the largest in the Southern Confederacy, occupied as a Government warehouse, and beadquarters for Major Echois, Quartermaseer, and Major Lowe, Post Commissary, was soon enveloped in flames and destroyed. The fire then communicate! with the large warehouse

the flames.

just being completed, to the south of the depot shed, hence to the shed, a large and beautiful structure, thence it crossed to the north, destroying the old building formerly used as a depot and ticket office of the U. and S. railroad, all of which were totally de-The fire then ranged eastward, consuming the west-

ern wing of the N. C. railroad depot, owned by the Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad Company. By extraordinary exertious and a proff r of compen sation, the progr ss of the fire was stayed and the apacious depot of the Charlotte & South Carolina Railcad Company was saved. The North Carolina railroad depot was also saved through the exertions of some of the soldiers and pri-

vate chizens, among the latter of whom, who contributed large y, by labor and exposure to save the Charlotte Road depot, we mention Mr. John Bigler, Major A. W. Burton, Mr. Howie and others, whose names without memorizing their names. The loss by this couff gration cannot be correctly estimated. The government, railroad companies and associations, to say nothing of the loss private indivi-

000,0.0, and this great calamity is the result of accideut, and while the guard was on duty. We regard it unnecessary to specify the les es sustained; in fact, it is best we omit that sort of a notice, but we will say this much, our radroad companies have lost heavily; and the Tredegar Iron Works company. of Richmond, have also suffered heavily. It was reported by some of the members of company H, from Union District, S. C., that two of their men, 17. Hood continues his retreat. His rear guard attacked G. McKieney and F. Gregory, were missing, and it was feared they were burned in one of the buildings,

but this is by no means certain. Luckily, but two cars were destroyed on the North Carolina road, and owing to the great risk, skill and unflauging energy of engineers Prim and Burdeil, on the C. & S. U. road, two long trains of cars were actually coupled while their engines were surrounded by fire on all sides, and taken through to a place of safety while the flames were scorching the engineers on either

We have omitted to mention the names of many who deserve great credit for their efforts to save property, and the dangers to which they exposed their persons, but it is impossible to always do justice in such cuses to the many who deserve honorable mention.

In this town, on Sunday bight, 8th inst, by Rev A D. Repborn, Mr. AVON E. HALL, to Mrs. CAROLINE A. WORTH. At the residence of the bride's father, Marien county, is., on 21st December, by Rev. John Penny, Mr. ARCH'D. BANKS, of Gainesville, (formerly of Fayetteville, v. 7) to Miss LAZOBAH J., youngest daughter of G. Sis-

At half-past three o'clock, on the 9th ins', at the residence of Mr. John Gafford, Mrs. BARAH HEWEIT, aged

WILMINGTON MARKET, Jan 11th, 1864.

BEFF CATILE - None coming to market, and the supply in butche a' hands is very light. We quote on the hoof at \$3 to 3 25 per ib. for net meat, as in quality.

BACON—La rearre, and in moderate demand. We quote from carts at \$: 50 to \$7 p r lb.

BEEN Ax - \$6 to 6 50 per lb.

BUTTER \$13 to 14 per lb.

COTTON—Only small sales have taken place during the past week at \$1 80 to 2 for uncompressed, and \$4 25 to 2 O per lb. for compressed.

tonn MEAL-Sells in the small way from the granaries St \$30 per sushel.
COPPER—By the sack, \$20 to 23 per lb. COPPERAS-\$5 to \$7 per 1b.

Hipms-Green \$2; dry \$4 50 to \$5 per lb. LEATHER—Sole \$18 to 2'; upper \$25 to 30 per lb.
Land—is scarce and wanted. We quote at \$3 50 to 9 per

PULTRY—Live fowls \$8 to 12, as to size; turkeys \$30; dressed do. \$4 to 4 50 per lb.

FIGE \$1 50 per lb. by the cask, and scarce.

POSK—Fresh sells from carts at \$4 to 5 per lb., as in

the barrel at \$25 per gailon

HEBBING Fa elteville factory, \$5 to 5 25 per yard.

FPIGITS TU-PENT-NE—Nominal at \$5 50 to 6 per gallon. Tallow - \$5 to 5 50 per ib.
Yaan - Sele at \$55 to 60 per burch by the bale.
We b - We quoe by the flattond at \$50 for pine, \$65 for

BUYING HATES. 60 00 a 00 00 4 per ct. Certificates 60 00 a 00 00 Dull.

Sterling Exchange N. C. Bank Notes 6 00 🔈 7 00 3 00 a 0 00 2 75 a 3 00 50 00 a 00 00 45 00 a 00 00

Copperas, retail, 6 50 o \$3. Dried Fruit \$1 60. Plonr \$310 to \$360. Grain-Corn \$28. Wheat 40 to \$45. Rye \$25. Oats \$15. Pefi. \$28.

Hide -Green 3 50, dry \$6 to \$7. Iron—Sweden \$5, country made \$3 50. Pedder \$12 50. Hey \$10. Shucks \$:0. Plaxaced \$15 per bush. Green Applies \$30 to \$50 per bushel. Eggs \$3 50 per d. zeo. Leather \$15 Liqu vrs-Corn Whiskey \$60. Apple and Peach Brandy

\$60. Grape Brandy \$80 to \$100. Brown Sugar \$4 to \$12.
Fod: \$7 to \$5 per ib
Soup—Family Bar \$5 per ib., Toilet \$3 to \$10.
Naile \$4 to 4 50 per ib.

Fait \$15 per Lushel. Apirite | urpent ne \$5 per gallen. Tallow \$5. Wood \$8 to \$10.

81-LAW-te-13-te

\$9. Confederate cavalry victorious at Suppony's church (Southolds.)
29 Federal cavalry routed with heavy loss at Beams'

3: Gen Johnston evacuates Mabietta and Kennesaw

The every attack Fort Joi nson, near Charlest n. and

evacuated Jackson.

Hagers' own accupied by the Con'ederates. Confederate prisoners at Point Lookout sent to Elmira

Grant's 6th Corps (Wright's) embarked for Mary-9. The Confederates occupy Frederick City.

A battle sear the Monocact, in which Sen. Lew Wallace, commending the Federals was defeated with heavy

Sherman crossed the Chat'shoochee. Farly skirmiebed near Washington Gunpowder bridge burnt. Great panie in Washington 12 Early skirmished before Washington. Betired at

Smith at Tupeto, with boavy slaughter. Smith retires to 14 Gen Early recrossed the Potomac near Leesburg, bringing off large captures.

17 Gen. Joi agent turned over the command of the army

Gen. Ramseur defeated by Crook rear Wir chester. 21. Fkerman attacks Cleburne's division and is repulsed
22. Hood successfully attacks herman. Hardee trade a

Atlanta shelled very furiously for several days past.

by fort Morgin, and entered Mobile Bay. Nival ergage-ment, in which the Confederates were overpowered and defeated. Admiral Buchanan wounded and exptured.-[BIT 8 12]
At night, Fort Powell was evacuated and blown up.

16. The enemy. under Foster, assaulted our works at Charles City road, s.x miles from Richmond; severely re-, wised. Gon Chamoliss, C. S. A., killed. 17. Partial engagement at Winches er. Eremy routed. 18. Grantattacks our right beyond Petersburg and reach-19 (Priday.) The enemy on the Weldon railroad attacked by Gen A. P. Hill, and driven two miles, with loss

ing 2,150 prisoners, 9 guins, &c. [ENT. Sept. 24] Gon. Sarly defeated and drove the elemy near Lectown. SANT Rept 6th 1 29. Sherman made a lodgment on the West Point rail

1. (Thu sian) Gen. Hood evacuated Atlanta at night. Gen. Harden attacked by the enemy at Jonesboro', and re-

8. Hood reoccupied Jonesboro'.

8. McClellan accepted his nomination in a war letter.—

Gen. Early attacked by Sheridan, at Fisher's Hill. and

borough. Early's cavalry enter Staunton. [SENT. Octo-

low Chaffin's, by surprise and assault. Fort Gilmer, (near Chaffin's) was assaulted, but the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter.

Bheridan's cavalry ordered to devastate the Valley and make it a barren was'e. [SENT. Oc. 11.

tning prisoners, ten cannon, &c. General Greg., of Texas, Sheridan, in an official dispatch, bossted that he had burned 2,000 barns and 70 mills, and seized four herds of cattle and 3 000 sheep.
C. S. Steamer Florida captured at night in the Port of Bahia, by the Wachusett, Capt Collins, U. S. N. [SENT.

repulsed with heavy alsoghter. [SENT. 14. Greenville

command of his corps. General Price defeated General Blunt, and captured

General Price retreating from Missouri. Gen. Vangnan attacked and deceated by Gen. Gillem, near Morristown, East Tennessee. [SENT. Nov 4.
25. Iron ciad albemarle blown up by a torpedo boat of

enemy abandon the attempt on Macon.

23. Sherman's troops repulsed at Oconee , bridge by Ma 27. Wheeler's cavalry whipped Kilpatrick at Waynes

railroad, with numurous prisoners and spoils .- SENT 5,

1. (Thursday.) Grant's cavalry, General Gregg, captur-

2. The snemy, General Foster, attempted to gain the Charleston and Savannah Railroad at Grahamville. Heavily Milledgville and Millen. [ENT. 7.

8. Warren's expedition at Jarrett's Station.

dua's will sustain, cannot fail much it any short of \$20,n-made no at ack. Sherman stormed and captured Fort Mc Alister at the month of the Ogeechee, and opened communication with

miles beyond Frank in at & P. M. at Horing Hill.
20. Forrest joined Hood at Columb

General Sterman receives the surrender of Savannah from the velor. Occupied the city. [TENT. 28. Gen. Rosser, rine miles north of Harrisonburg, repulses

Reports of the Press Association. 38 year and 15 days.

Comn-\$30 per bushel.

Egg :- \$10 per dozen. FLOUR-Nobe arriving, and the market is bare. We quote nominally at \$425 to 450 per bbl for superfine.
Fonds—Fodder and Hay \$30; Shucks \$14 to 15 per 100

NAILS-\$2 75 to 3 50 per lb. by the krg. PEAS—Cow are in demand at \$24 to 30 per bushel.
PEA NUTS—Eell from carse at \$25 to 30 per bushel, as in Potators-Swe et \$30; Irish \$30 to 35 per bushel.

queity.

BALT—Sound made sells from store at \$ 5 to 40 per bush: I.

EUGAR—Brown \$3 to 8 50; and crush: d \$10 50 to 11 per Sympe-Sorgoum is scarce and in demand. We quote by

ash, and \$75 to 80 per coid for call. MONEY MARKET. REVISED DAILY BY B F. GRADY. EXCHANGE BRUKER, 29 MARKET STREET 8 per cent. Bonds \$100 00 a \$125 00

Virginia. PAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 9 - Bacon \$5. Pork \$3 to 3 50. Beef 1 50 to \$2 per lb.. retail.

Beeswar \$5. Butter \$3 to \$9.

Cotton \$4 75. Coffee \$25.

Cotton Yarn \$40 to \$50 per bunch.

Rice \$1 25 to \$1 50 by Cass. Opiona \$15 per bushel.
Putatoes—Irish \$20 per bush ; sweet \$10. Fayetteville 4 4 sheeting \$4 50.

23. Grant seized Weldon railroad, 6 miles from Petersfrom Hilton Head reports Sherman's army quietly resting. burg. Driven off at night by Mahone, with loss of 483 prin-oners. Federal cavalry burnt Burkeville station. No aggressive movement has yet been undertaken. Kil-

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1866.

FORT FISHER THE LADIES' VISIT, THE LATE BOMBARDMENT .__APPEARANCE OF

THE FORT, ETC, ETC. General Bragg having in the most courteous manner tendered the use of a boat to the Ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society, accompanied by an invitation to visit Fort Fisher, the scene of the recent fearful bombardment by the enemy, and heroic resistance by our gallant troops, a goodly number of the gentler sex with a considerable sprinkling of the un gentler, left town on the 5th inst., at 10 minutes before 9 o'clock, A. M., in the Steamer Flora MacDonald, and after a very pleasant trip arrived at the landing at Confederate Point between eleven and twelve. The landing is probably a mile and a half from the Fort. The line of march. in very open order, was taken up for the Fort, and that powerful work, with its gallant defenders, immediately surrendered at discretion. We did not notice any serious marks of shot or shell on the houses on our way from the landing to the Fort, until we approached quite near to the latter, where some buildings that might have sheltered Yankee sharpshooters had been burned down by our own people, we suppose. Here and there lay a round shell which had not exploded, or the fragments of some which had exploded. Occasionally an elongated Parrott shell with a percussion fuse would be met with. These are dangerous things to fool with, as they are apt to go off if rudely handled doing much damage to life and limb. A soldier told us that an ordnance sergeant, whose name we did not learn, while collecting shot and shell on Monday last, was killed by the explosion of a Parrott shell. A negro who was with him driving a cart, shared the same fate. The mule attached to the cart was unburt. The unexploded Parrott shells seemed mostly to be fitted with percussion fuses.

Within a stone's throw of the Fort, on the side of the road leading from the landing, is a small hole some thing of the length and shape of a coffin, and a few feet from it is an humble ridge of earth marked by a piece of board at each end. The hole is a rifle pit dug by one of four or five enterprising Yankee sharpshooters, of picking off our gunners. The ridge of earth marks the grave of a courier, a member of Faison's company of scouts, who was shot from his horse by the occupant of the rifle-pit All of this party of Yankees were either killed or captured.

The Fort itself shows more plainly the marks of the enemy's fire. Deep holes are dug in the parapets and repairing their wonden quarters, which had been dreadfully shattered by the shell, but not burned. Farther on, brick chimneys in some places and blackened ashes in others, alone marked where different wooden structurs had stood. Full ten days have classed since the tact. Galy two guns were dismounted by the enemy's half of his men. bombardment. Two more were dismounted by their and strewn around, give some idea of that terrible ex- on this occasion—will bear witness. plosion by which nine men were wounded, although

wrecks of the blockede runners Arabian, and on the right flank of the Fort. The right extend-'ed up to the North, so as to pour a fire upon the land front. The heaviest fire would appear to have been concentrated upon the Northeast salient and upon the North or land face, especially so upon Sunday afternoon. At this salient stood a powerful rifled gun manenemy rained shell on this point, but not a man left his gun. Indeed Col. Lamb assured us that throughout the whole bombardment not a single gun was deserted and not a single man in the garrison shrunk from his

The iron-clads advanced at one time to within about fifteen hundred yards. Standing upon an elevated point of the Fort, this distance at s. a looks almost nothing. It appears almost as though you could throw a stone that far. The wooden vessels stood farther out, say at the least a mile and a half or two miles.

land face with even greater fury than ever. Behind others. suspended to permit the advance of the attacking force. | a little fatigued and very much gratified by their trip. Scon the pattering of minie balls on the parapets announced the approach of the enemy's skirmishers, whose

The surrender of his battalion of Junior Reserves by emulation—a noble struggle in doing justice. Major Rece is the only dark spot which mars the brightness and glory of the day. There was as large out, and they will show further that the gentlemen of be \$15 per annum. This is a big jump up, but not a proportion of brave boys in that battalion as in any the army take pleasure in acknowledging the gallant more so than is actually necessitated by the high prices other of equal tumbers, but the conduct of the com- services of their compeers of the Na vy. manding officer was awfully bad-even worse than has

The idea of exploding a powder vessel away out at sea, a thousand yards from the Fort, was a rich one .-It really did no harm to the Fort nor to anything in it. The thing would have been complete if they had deployed two or three hundred Chinese gongs "to fright the souls of timorcus adversaries." The grand blowup is the theme of merriment among the soldiers and officers of the garrison. It is said that information has been received from a confidential source going to show that if the Yankees did really, and on purpose, blow up this vessel, they soon found themselves in the position of the engineer "hoist by his own petard," since the el-

fect of the shock was such as to cause some five or six of their own vessels to sink, and to make all the others General Bragg assigns to this gullant brigade its due leaving here, return directly to For'ress Monro. It enemy's expedition against Wilmington, mention being cision, the details of the event-the arrival of the fleet that information of its departure for the North has General Kukland, with a pirtion of his brigade, check pumps going constantly. That fleet was unfortunate enemy" in every way.

Fort Fisher is muchanged, enlarged and strengthned since the occasion of our farmer visit to that work of itself all know. We felt some curiosity to secertain how the casemated found that there were no such batteries remaining, the ure of vising the Fort on Wednesday. That we did the conclusion that Confederate graps and canister tra embrazures being closed and the guns removed. The not minim other cups was due simply to the fact that "conspicuous daring" of two or three men walle the casemates were used during the fight for quarters for their operations were not connected with anything that land attack was going ou, in penetrating to the rebel range was limited and the embregares would not stand have seen and conced as for it stance, Battery Buchan battery to be sent him, and the regret of Admiral Por nothing of the projectiles of the enemy.

entertains the same view. It was the heaviest naval the Navy, which has no merely State character. combardment, while it lasted, of which any account is

so as not to mix it up with the more pleasing topic of clearer idea of localities and occurrences. the day-the ladies' visit to Fort Fisher-which was of the telegraph the deepatch announcing the intended risit of the Ladies of the Soldiers' A'd Society, and their object, namely, to thank the soldiers and tender the ladies had arrived in person. However, the Soldiers were glad to see the ladies, and the ladies were glad to see the soldiers, and they were proud of them too, as the gallant line was formed of men of whom their commander could truly say-not one man left his gun not one man shrank from his duty.

The troops as drawn up formed three sides of a square. who ventured up that near to the Fort with the view gratulations of those whose bomes had been saved by the black sold: rs looked blue and green, diversified by was made at all; and even if these consequences had the leader and commander of these gallant men, their this North Carolina coast. thanks were in an especial manner due. They had relied upon his skill-his coolness and his undaunted courage. They had felt that while he and his brave MRSSES. FULT N AND PRICEmany of the traverses are marked and scarred. On entering at the upper and the soldiers at work men stood between them and the enemy, Wilmington talion in the battles of Fort Fisher, December 24th and was safe, and their reliance was not in vain.

Colonel Lamb in reply, said that the ladies had done what the enemy failed to do. They had surprised the garrison and taken the Fort by storm.

The victory which had crowned our arms was a heabembardment closed, and no doubt many of the most ven-sent victory-a providential deliverance. Under striking (vidences of its fury had been (fficed. The Providence it was due to the bravery of the gallant shot and shell which at one time was plentifully strewn men by whom he was surrounded-men of whom he over the whole ground in the interior of the Fort had | could truly say that in the hour of trial not one had falbeen gathered up and the parade appeared as level as tered or failed. He and his garrison appreciated the formerly. The outside and top of the ramparts, and, kindness of the ladies They knew that they had workin many places of the traverses, looked as though rooted ed for the soldiers. They had the benefit of their best by gigantic hogs; none of this rooting however, seem- exertions, their kindest wishes, and above all, of their than roughen the surface. The great | fervent prayers. For this last token of their regard be masses of the Fort everywhere remained perfectly in- thanked them sincerely on his own behalf and on be-

> We do not pretend to give any accurate report of The Brooke gun which burst, presents a the remarks of Mejor Strange or of Colonel Lamb .-

Owing to the fact that due notice had not been re-Standing on the ramparts we could view some six or | which, like time, waits upon no man, nor woman either, seven of the enemy's blockaders far out to sea, and rendered an early return to the boat necessary, no dinner table could be spread, and the ladies were unable Condor, Stormy Tetrel, and Modern Greece, as well as personally to superintend the dinner which they had of a blockader sunk by the gues of the Fort. The enprepared for the troops. The dinner we know had emy's line of steamers formed a semicircle or nearly so. been provided liberally, and we trust that it was relish-The heavy frigates marconyred in front of the Fort. - ed by the soldiers not simply as a welcome addition to The left wing of the flect extended to the Southward | their usual fare, but as a testimonial of gratitude and appreciation on the part of the ladies.

Where every man did his duty, and did it well, from General Whiting down to the most recently joined prinate. We may mention, however, that we heard frequent reference made to private Rand, of Company K, the bill. In Pickett v. Southerland, all the children, ned by a detachment under Lieutenant Williford. The 36th Regiment, who twice replaced the flag-staff on the except M. J. take a share. In M. White's case, (habeas mound when shot away by the enemy. We think we corpus) remanded are correct in the Company, but are not certain. In will be given to all.

On the boat all passed off pleasantly. The day was beautiful, the party on board seemed willing to make pott's case, petitioner remanded. the best of everything and no accident or other untoward circumstance occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion. There being no "Jenkins" along to dilate claring rights of parties. And in the following on npon the presence of the stately Mrs. Dash, and the Habeas Corpus: M. Goodson's case, petitioner dis-The object of the tremendous concentration of fire on lovely Miss Blank, and so forth, and so on, all these charged. Has well's case, petitioner remanded. W. Sunday afternoon on the land face and northeast sal- "must be nameless evermore." It is no harm, how- R. Clark's case, petitioner remauded. R. H. Smith's ient, was soon revealed. On that afternoon the enemy ever, to say that the commanding General was along, discharged.

Upcturch's case, petitioner remanded. Upcturch's case, petitioner remanded. discharged. effected a lending at Battery Anderson, some distance since General Bragg is somewhat of a public character, above the Fort. At half-past four they formed a very nor do we think it wrong to add that the General seemheavy skirmish line at rather less than a mile from the ed to enjoy himself, and that he further exerted himself Fort, the shelling from the fleet being kept up on the to promote the comfort and add to the enjoyment of fallen back to Grahamville. Killpatrick's raiding party killing ten others; another on the Mackinaw, killing at breakinst.

line a column of attack was formed, and The boat got to town by sunset, and all the excurfive the shelling of this part of the Fort was sionists, if so they may be called, retired to their homes

ONE thing connected with the attack upon the deto within three or four hundred yards of fences of this place, or rather with their defence, is of so A few discharges of grape from some field gratifying a character that we cannot forbear calling gues belonging to Adams' Buttery brought them to a attention to it because of its pleasing contrast with halt—a few more and they were gone. The enemy were some things elsewhere occurring since the war by which taken by surprise. They anticipated an easy the people have pained and the cause injured. The fea-They thought that the garrison of the Fort | tures to which we refer is the liberal and candid ascripwas so much used up and demoralized by the bombard- tion of honor by General Bragg to General Whiting, ment that no resistance would be made. As they ad- | Col. Lamb, Lieut. Chapman of the Navy, and Brigavanced they looked to see a white flag hoisted, but on dier General Kirkland, and again by General Whiting with which Brigadier General Leventhorpe conducted the the contrary were saluted by grape from guns that they to Col. Lamb and many others, and by Col. Lamb to operations. of, and found the paragets fully manned by those serving under him, and by all to the galiant men brave and determined men. After that they gave up inside and outside of the Fort whose strong arm, and all hope of effecting anything. They saw that their stout hearts sustained the whole. There has been no expedition was a failure. Their great object wis to jealousy-no mean wish to ergross credit or appropriate that due to others, but on the contrary, a generous

The official reports will, we feel certain, fully bear us

On Sunday last, something of a coincidence happened, the year, the month and the week commencing on their prices, and the remainder give up the ghost.

October, 1864.

Election of North Carolina Reserves. Colonel-A. A. McKay. Lieut. Colonel-Nathan McLean.

KIRKLAND's BRIGADE -The congratulatory order of

That Kirklene's brigade would give a good account

Col. Lamb concurs in our opinion previously ex- formed. We recollect that some days since we said six bandred yards of the fort, &c., &c. pressed, that over twenty thousand shell were thrown that all the troops engaged were North Carolinians. at the Fort. We believe that General Whiting also That of course could not and did not have reference to

We trust very soon to publish a clear account of all the Fort we thought it better to dispose of it at once all due credit, and to convey to friends at a distance a points, is clear in this; that the land and naval forces

A PUKE ILLANIMOUS SET .- It is said that the essentially a surprise party, as, from some derangement land forces under Butler who came along with Potter grunted; they groundd; they cursed; they prayed; to them a New Year's dinner, did not arrive until after they cast up a c units; they paid tribute to Nep'une; they threw up he coa's and the waist coats of their other and on each other; they defined the vessels from stem to seen; trey cursed their fathers and their mothers, likewise Beast Butler, whom an Irish gentleman denominated "the baste;" they had a high old The ladies formed the fourth. Major Strange as their time, and if they spoiled one Chris mas it is some comrepresentative tendered to the officers and soldiers of fort to know that they were as miserable as human nathe garrison o. Fort Fisher the thanks and the con- ture c uld well be. Eutler himself was off his grow and their gallantry—between whom and the ruthless inva- a mottled yellow. A sea-sick nigger brigade is a sight der they had stood like a wall of fire. The ladies had for gods and nen. If any of them did sink we have no

> HEADQUARTESS BAT'N JUNIOR RESERVES, 1 Goldebero', N. C., Jan. 3d, 1864.

25th, which you will please publish:
Company A.-Filled. None.
Wounded. None.
Missing at dent posed to be captured. Corpl J. A. Fmith;

G W Ker-haw, Suncian; Privates F shiphart, S A Patersall, H Hamilton, A K Johnson, J H KcKinnie, W R Prince, A Ray. Com sany B-Kled-None. Wounded-Private G M D Lo: g, slightly. Missaing and supposed to be captured-Privates R W

Price and f J Hi. kman.

Company C-Killed-Private Elias Davis Monnded-None. Missing and supposed to be captured—Sergt J F Wooten; rivates P McAr thur. J C Carper, C H Millican, M Clark, F Nance, J W Jearnigan, M. Stephens, H Atkinson, S R

Yours very respectfully, F. M. &GOSTINI,

CAMP LAMB HOKE'S DIVISION INFIRMARY. January 5th. 1865.

remarkable evidence of the explosive power of gun- Neither pretended to make a set speech, since both of Kirkland's Brigade of N. C. T. The fine lot of pota- cated that anything like an assault took place. On the Good character is above all things else. Your character is above all things else. The heavy mass of the gun proper, with the were taken comparatively by surprise. That they both toes, m. lk, turkeys, and other good things, were duly ap. contrary, Gen. Weitzel reported an assault impracticate ter cannot be essentially injured except by your own wrought iron bands near it, all rent and torn acquitted themselves well, the ladies-the sole arbiters preclated by the sick and worn out soldier, we assure you. While we have such assurances of the kind remembrances of good fr ends, we are cheered and encouraged-our arms ceived at the Fort, and to the further fact that the tide, ed blow upon our cruel, heartless and unprincipled foes ed our property, murder dour citizens, insulted our mothers, were and sisters. Yes, we will continue to strike as long as the intruder is on our soil, and encouraged and supported by all och as our priend Mrs. P, we will locks. Vulture , that hover and swarm around this place as if to see the last expiring breath and convulsive struggle fo the Confederacy

JOHN H. KINYOUN, Furgeon 66th, N. C. Regt.

SUPREME COURT. Opinions derivered in the follow-

By PEARSON, C. J In Harris v. Hearn, from Statlenberg, error, ventre de rovo. In Worth v. Commis sioners of Fayetteville, from Cumberland, dismissing

By BATTLE, J. In Ilix v. Fisher, from Haywood, at peal dismissed at appellants costs. In liastings v. Earp due course of time the official reports will probably be from Wake, in equity, declaring the rights of parties given to the world, when, we feel assured, due credit In Smith v. Bank of Wadesboro, in equity, f om Richmond, d cree to be for plaintiff. And in the following on Habeas Corpus; Bridgeman's case, petitioner remanded. Sinclair's case, peritioner remanded. Pail-

By MANLY, J. In Riley v. Bunchnam, from Auson. judgment affirmed In 3 late v. Cockman from Moore no error. In Scott v Fite, equity, from Gaston, de-

FROM THE ROADS - No news was received yesterday of any further movement of the enemy, who are now believed to be at Hardeeville. Our forces have on the Janiata, killing two officers and wounding and which went down the Altamaha river some days acc. had returned to Savannah, and it is reported moved the Quaker City, wounding, I believe, two or three; over to the Carolina side of the Savannah river. Another report was that a party of Yankee cavalry had made seven. I think the bursting of the gans (six in all) their appearance at Perrysburg, S. C., but the report much disconcerted the crews of the vessels where the is not credited. - Charleston Courser, 4th.

Gen. Bragg:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT N. C., Wilmington, Dec. 31st, 1864.

Fxtract. PECIAL ORDERS, (

By order of Gen. BRAGG:

ARCHER ANDERSON.

The New York Journals. A New York correspondent writes:

The coming New Year is likely to witness a revolution in the newspaper business here, as regards prices. &c. The venerable Journal of Commerce notified its of all kinds of printing materials, manual labor, editorial services, &c. Two of the other morning papers,

A HUNTER ATTACKED BY CROWS .- A gentleman

Admiral Porter gives his official report of the attack leak. One thing is certain. The fleet did not, after share of the credit which appertuits to the defeat of the on Wilmington, in which be furnishes, with minute preput into Beaufort, and it is only within a day or two made of "the steady cocluses with which Brigadier the detention of the transports by the storm, the explosion of a boat laden with two hundred and fifteen tons of powder within five hundred yards of Fort Fisher, for been received here. Many of the vessels had their ed the nove te of vastly superior numbers of the the purpose of blowing down that concern, but which only blosed out some of the lights and broke some of the glasses of the first; the attack by the first, done in of itself all expected. That it did give a good account splendid style, on its own book, Butler not having yet come up; the next day's combined attack by the fire and Butler's troops, in which the latter, under Weitzel Yesterday we gave some account of matters and after inding and capturing one or two outposts and Outtery or batteries had stood the ordeal of fire, but things at Fort Fierer, because we had erj yed the phase two hundrest prisoners, in rear of Fort Fisher, came to the wounded and for various official purposes. It seems came under our observation. Indeed, the lack of time parapets, wounding eight rebels with a solitary musket shot, killing an orderly inside of a sally port, and capthe wounded and for various curring purposes. It seems came discretely compelled us to only some things that we would gladly shot, killing an orderly inside of a sally port, and capthat the casemated batteries were not popular. Their compelled us to only some things that we would gladly turing despatches from General Whiting asking a light the jar occasioned by the firing of our cwn guns, to say an, menued by he Navy, as also the services of sailors ter at the failure of Weits I, who declared Fort Fisher and marines at other pointe-services gallantly per- impregnable to assault, from personal inspection within

Richmond Enquirer. The Tribune gives the following review of the affair: I. is unpleasantly plain that the great Wilmington expedition has ended in a wrangie. Gen. Butler and Admiral Por er did not find themselves able to agree We trus: very soon to publish a clear account of all on the conduct of the enterprise, which depended for the field operations of our forces, not exactly as a mating success on their cordial co-operation. The dispatch Having once got on to the subject of the fights at ter of news, but as a matter of history, so as to give to of Admiral Porter, which is confused on many other

could not be effectually combined. It is remarkable that Admiral Porter began his attack on Fort Fisher without waiting for the arrival of the troops. The fort has been repeatedly declared on the highest authority impregnable by a naval force alone to close up our post, got awfully sea sick. They laid It would seem that Admiral Porter did not share the down on their backs and on their stomachs; they opinion of his official superior. There appeared to him to be an opportunity not to be lost; as he hims If expressed it, the weather was too file to be wasted Accordingly the attack began at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning by the explosion of the torpedo boat Louisistomachs; they throw up their boots; they became and, within five hundred rards of For. Fisher. We had cataracts; they aid New York; they spouted at each understood that this torpedo was intended especially to destroy the morale of the garrison, and that immediately upon their confusion an assault should follow by the troops. We do not know how otherwise it was expected to take advantage of the explision. But Admiral Porter chose to try the experiment when no troops had been landed or were even nour the coast. Unless, therefore he hoped that the walls of the fort should be actually blown down and the men within it destroyed by the torpedo it is difficult to understand why the attempt followed, it is equally difficult to see how they could. have been taken advantage of. It no land force on our side was at hand to occupy and hold the demolished labored for the soldiers—they had prayed for them, they doubt they had dit as a providential deliverance from fort, the enemy of course could renew possession of the came now in person to thank them. To Col. Lamb, their wors, which were intolerable. An ugly coast is raise at his leisure, and could cover them by the adjaent batteries

But the explesion of the torpudo produced no visible fleet. Adm ral Perter says the shock was slight, and t appears from his report that Fort Fisher, which remained unmolested from two till balf past cleven, was subsequently able to continue an engagement of five cours' duration with his powerful fleet. At the end of the guns of the fort we e silenced, and the fleet with-

On the following day-Sunday, the 25th-Gen. Butler's troops arrived. Under cover of the fire of the fleet, they, or a portion of them, were lauded between 12 and 3 o'clock on Sanday af emoon. Admiral Porter puts the number on shore at 3,000. The account which follows is unin'elligible. From one sentence it appears that their re embarkation began immediately, and without a demonstration against the fort. From another, it appears that Maj Gen. Weitzel and a party brought way the flag which had been shot from its mirable counsels to all, and especially to the young: staff: that a soldier fired a shot into the bomb proof where the garrison were concealed, wounding eight or letter of Gen. Butler.

far, will probably agree that the whole business on Never berrow, if you can possibly avoid it. Do not which we have hesitatingly commented, is in great need | marry until you are able to support a wife. Never of elucidation. For our part we have only to suggest speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous. again that there are two sides to the story, and that but Keep your of innocent, if you would be happy. Save one has yet been heard. We deplore the failure which when you are young to spend when you are old. Read has occurred, and still more keenly do we regret that over the above maxims at least once a week." any feelings of hostility should exist either between the two branches of the military service of the United vate, it would be difficult if not imposs ble to discrimi- ly, judgment affirmed. In State v. Medlin, from Meck. States, or between the leaders of the forces which were stone about your neck, it is a sign of what you may exmeant to co operate against Wilmington. We care prot if you get an extravagant wife. not to take sides in such a controversy. We care only that the whole truth should be known, and that blame should lie where, on the merits of the case, it properly pears. belongs. Meanwhile, Wilmington remains, and is like-

y to remain in presession of the rebels. Gen. Butler's letter states in substance that the paired by the fire from the flet, and that its guns still stays, and always go warmly and thickly shod in wet swept the narrow strip of land by which alone it was weather. possible for an assaulting column to approach. A portion of Gen. Lee's forces had been sent from Richmond to strengthen the garrison, and Gen. Weitzel, who ad- fore you go to bed. vanced his skirmish line within fitty vaids of the fort. pronounced an attempt impracticable, except by the eration of a regular siege, which was not contempla- ter. The troops, therefore, were re embarked and returned that you will make bootless. o Fortress Monroe

Of the casualties to the fl et Admiral Porter says: I regret to have to report some severe casualties by the bursting of 100 pound r Parrott cannon. One sign that her thoughts are running upon the colonel. burst on board the Ticonderoga, killing six of the crew be Yankee, killing one officer and two men; another non suit. one officer and wounding five other men; another on another on the Susquebannah, killing and wounding accident happened, and gave one and all a great distrust of the Parrott 100-pounder, and, as subsequent events | gar, and the pleasure he has enjoyed is ended; but the A MERITED COMPLIMENT.—We take pleasure in proved, they were unfit for service, and calculated to publishing the following complimentary order from kill more of our men than those of the enemy. Some of the vessels were struck once or twice. The Mackinaw had her boiler perforated with a shell, and ten or twelve persons were badly scalded. The Osceola was past ages, too. A family without a newspaper is alstruck with a shell near the magazine, and was at one ime in a sinking condition, but her efficient commander stopped up the leak, while the Mackinaw fought out port of the defeat of the enemy's recent expedition up the Boanoke River, takes pleasure in acknowledging the galreport damages.

FORTHERN NEWS. THE EXPEDITION AGAINST WILMINGTON.

A despatch from Washington says: The knowledge of the influence of the weather on war hesitating success of the expedition against Wilmington. The extraordinary force of the gale during and before the passage of the fleet of steamers, and its duracoal, so as to force their return to Fortress Morroe.— That will do for our torped 28. - Golds. Journal, 30th. The sea sickness of the troops on the voyage, and after the vessels found anchorage, was excessive and exhaustive. The cold, too, was extraordinary, has sickened a large number of the negroes, unused to such weather, and unprovided for it.

it is said, will increase their price from four to six cents each. Cf the weekies, two will probably advance Another despatch from Washington says: The Navy and War Departments are engaged in fereting out the authors of the contraband publication of the intended operations against Wilmington, and it is THE LATEST NEWS.—The mail yesterday brought us of this city went hunting a few days since, and not find- understood have evidence to fasten that part of it in rea copy of the Charlotteville, Va., Chronicle of the 19th October 1864

The mail yesterday brought us ing any better game, be took a shot at a lot of crows derence to the powder boat upon a person in New York for several years connected with the press. These pre-exchanging letters and official documents.—Charleston the birds in the wing, and when it fluttered to the mature publications have, it is feared, forewarned the Courier, 5th unst. ground, the gentleman picked it up. The hurt bird rebel authorities, and account for the reappearance of t piteously, when suddenly the Bragg at the threatened point, and may Cause a much | DERADFUL. The 8th Regiment Reserves, M. C., was organized at whole flock came to his assistance, and made an attack larger sacrifice of life to accomplish the objects of the the condition of those families that left Georgia and Sugar Loaf (below Wilmington) on the 22nd of December, upon the hunter. They fluttered about his head and picked and scratched him with such violence that he It is understood that examples are to be made of the

Napoleon as "a Whin." The Paris correspondent of the London Morning

Star, says : Several carriages hasing a hi-torical interest are being brought from different palaces to the new imperial coach houses on the Quai d'Oresay. One of these relonged to Napoleon I, and was on different occasions driven by him. The great Emperor was by no means a gigantic proportions. This war has asgood "whip;" but he was ambitious of gaining a reputation as such. This ambition, when he was staying at the camp of Boulogne, was very pear being the means of shortening his days. One day he insisted on taking the reins from Casar, his pet coachman, who not to gener his master, got up in the seat behind, along with to which her men and means would be Rapp, Monge and Cambaceres. Of the safety of the enterprise, some opinion may be formed, when it is told that the vehicle was drawn by five young, spirited and relatively unbroden horses, presented by the town patience. And had the North foreseen the of Antwerp to Napoleon. It required all Court's ex p rieuce and strength of arm to drive them. The instant they felt a less expert band, off they set in a full gallop in the direction of the sea. The uncrowned Ca sar thereupon roared to the crowned "Sire, to the left; pull them to the left, and give the rein to the second gray to the right." "Hold your tongue, Castar, I know what I'm at out," returned the Emperor.

Seeing that the driver was no longer master of th horses, Cambaceres imploringly said, "Ab, mon Dieu, the desperation of the combatants. How sire where is your m jesty going to?" "What a cow- it is to end no one can yet tell. The desard you are, Chambaceres," was the answer; "don't you see that I am driving you as I should?" " Certainly," said Rupp, who er joy d the fright of the Arch-Chancellor, despite the da g r be. ran, "your majesty is driving you straight to England where we so badly aims. The Governor of the whole Earth want to go." But Chambac res, on secing that, out of spite, Napoleon lashed the horses, besought him to pull them up before they went over the cliff. Monge, his eyes shut, stuck to the door, yellow with consternation, tid the wheel came in cont. c: with a big stone, when the corriage turned over and the horses of themselves s o d still. The Emperor was thrown from the box to a great distance, fainted. Chambaceres escaped with a bamp on the forehead Monge's but was driven in, and Casar and Rapo m paged to land on their feet Notwithstanding the plight to which his majsy was re duced, the wacle party laughed hearti'y, and when Na polion got up, he, handling the whip to (mar, said :-I must read r unto Carser the things which are Casars. I have had enough of conciumin's work, and, all these vessels were fully supplied with accordingly resign.

" LADIES EYES, AROUND BOY-!"-Of black eyes an dmirer enumerates four kinds : First the small briliant, bard, black eye, which looks like a bord, and gratification of knowing that if it was dew ich one might crack like a chrery stone; second, the glowing covernous black eyes, but with smouldering has, as yet, proved a grand failure. tourth, the large well set, and finely formed black eye, "soleian as the hush of midnight," still as a mountain lake, yet full of passion, full of thought and intellect and feeling, that rise in a storm till the quiet surface glows again; an eye that has no need of words, that never smiles, but knows the warmth of tears; an eye that goes straight to the heart with a single glance, and never leaves more; an eye that does not intox cate like blue, but draws you steadily and surely on, and touches chords in your heart which have been untouched before, and can never wake for a lesser power again.

The first may be the eye of a vain beauty and belle Eugene Aram, I lancy, had the second, and many an in mate of bedlam has it now. The third languishes in that time—abou 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon—the harem of the Turk; and the fourth—it is well it is not a common one, or we should all be worse off than we are now-is the most beautiful, and also the most dangerous of all. For the blue eve launches a score of arrows, whose wounds may one day heal; but this has only one, and if it hit the mark, heaven help you! the posseed shaft will linger in your heart forever !

A Place for the Cocket.

Among the victims of a steam-boat explosion some years since, was Stephen Allen, a man of high and ex. poor job tha turn out. Perhaps it is best if I shald cellent moral character, formerly mayor of New York, of skirmishers reconnectered the fort; that a few of the beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. In his soldiers actually entered the work; that one officer pocket book was found the following collection of ad-

"Keep good company or none. Never be idle. It your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the ten concealed rebels; that a rebel orderly arriving at cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth.the fort with despatches was killed and his despatches | Make lew promises. Live up to your engagements.-MR. FDITCH :- Permit us through your columns to return captured : and that while all this was going on the Keep your own secrets, if you have any. When you our sincere thanks to our kind friend, Mrs. Dr. F. W. Pot. fleet was still shelling the fort, and succeeded in would speak to a person, look him in the face. Good company ter. of Brurewick, for the nice and elegant gifts to the sick ling a number of our own men. But it is nowhere indi- and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. ble-an opinion in which Admiral Porter, though pro- acts. If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be perly professing to under value his judgment in com- such that no one will believe him. Drink no kind of inparison with that of an able and experienced officer who toxicating liquors. Ever live, mistortunes excepted, had examined the ground in person, does not concur.— within your income. When you retire to bed, think But notwithstanding General Wei'zel's report, Admi- over what you have been doing during the ral Porter proceeds to remark: "We drew off at sunday. Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosset, leaving the iron-clads to fire through the night, ex | per. Small and steady gains give competency, with pecting the troops would attack in the morning. The tranquility of mind. Never play at any game of reasons why they did not to attack are set forth in the chance. Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it. Earn money before you spend it. Never Our readers, if they have been able to follow us thus run into debt ucless you see a way to get out again .-

INTERPRETATION OF DREAMS.—To dream of a small

To see apples in a dream, betokens a wedding because when you find apples, you may expect to find To dream that you are lame, is a token that you will

get into a hobble. When a young lady dreams of a coffin it betokens trength of Fort Fisher had not been materially im- that she should instantly discontinue the use of tight

To dream of fire is a sign that—if you are wiseyou will see that the lights in your house are out, be-

To dream that your nose is red at the tip, is an intimation that you had better leave off brandy and wa-

ed in the orders under which Gen. Buller was acting. To dream of walking barefooted, denotes a journey To dream of eggs, is a sign that you will discover a mare's nest.

When a fashionable lady dieams of a fillbert, it is a and wounding seven others; another burst on board law, for by the rule of contraries you will be sure of a licked almost every week, at seventy, eighty and ninety

To dream that you are eating, is certain to come true To dream of a barber, denotes losses—hairs may

expected to be cut off. To dream of having a great number of servants is madness.

THE NEWSPAPER.-A man cate up a pound of suinformation he gets from a newspaper 's treasured up in the mind, to be used whenever occusion or inclination calls for it; for a newspaper is not the wisdom of one man or two men-it is the wisdom of the age-of ways an age behind the times in general information ; with the female by inquiring how far she had traveled besides, they never think much, or find anything to that day? "Traveled !" exclaimed the stranger, somethink about. And there are the little ones growing up what indignantly, " we didn't travel, we rid." in ignorance, without a taste for reading! Besides all these evils, there is a wife, who, when her work is done. has to sit Jown with her hands in her lap, and has nothing to amuse her mind from the toils and cares of the domestic circle.—Baptist Banner.

FROM THE ROANOKE.—It is pretty certain that du- ger. ring the late Yankee advance up the Roanoke twelve should prepare the public mind for an imperfect or a Yankee vessels ascended that stream and but six of them returned—the other six were disposed of by the Confederate torpedoes. And another thing is very certain --six hundred Yankees perished by the explosions .tion since, may lead to an exhaustion of their stocks or Of this latter fact we have almost incontestible evidence.

> FROM THE ROAD.—The latest accounts from the road Tuesday night stated that the enemy, this side of the public exhibition of a new fat boy—a little chap the Savannah river, had retired towards night and our only ten years old, and already nearly five feet high, and pickett lines to Hardeeville were re-established. Wedneeday morning the enemy drove in our picketts. A later re port from Grahamville Wednesday afternoon states that the enemy was moving in force on the

Purysburg road, below Sister's Ferry. A flig of truce communication was held at Port

was obliged to defend himself with a stick, and was finally compelled to let the wounded bird go and beat a retreat.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

It is understood that examples are to be made of the made of the made of the made of the offending parties, in the hope that it may prevent siminor that it may prevent siminor that it may prevent siminor that it is understood that examples are to be made of the made of the offending parties, in the hope that it may prevent siminor that it is understood that examples are to be made of the made of the made of the offending parties, in the hope that it may prevent siminor that it is understood that examples are to be made of the made

THE PLEET SENT TO WILKINGTON. The Yankee fleet sent against Wilmington was a grand affair, beyond doubt. Intheir expeditions against the South in the grandest style, and some of them of most tounded the old world and the new, by its wonderful developments of war power, and its wonderful resources for keeping it up. Had the South ever dreamed of the extent called into requisition, it is likely that she would have discovered virtue in prolonged valor, perseverance and fortitude of the South in resistance to the mandates of tvranny, and calculated the cost of reducing her to the tyrant's will, she would have paused before entering upon the experiment of coercion. But those were hidden subjects, and have been only developed in perate strife still goes on, each party attaining just enough of success to stimulate the hope of final success in their respective is doubtless perfecting some grand design in it, which, when accomplished, may sur-

But we had no thought of indulging in speculations when we commenced speaking of the great fleet of the enemy in North Carolina waters, but only to give the figures on that point. There were six iron clads, all steamers; and fifty-four wooden tenders, carrying, in all, 583 guns. And men for land and naval operations. Seldom has any nation sent out a more formidable armament by sea, and we have the signed for the capture of Wilmington, it

prise the agents on both sides, and will

doubtless result in good.

Salisbury Watchman.

Courting iz a luxury, it iz sallad, it is ise water, it is the pla spell ov the soul. The man who has never courted has lived in vain; he has been a blind man among landscapes and waterskapes; he has been a deff man in the land ov hand orgins, and by the side ov murmuring canals. Courting is like 2 little springs ov water that steal out under a little rick at the foot ov a mountain, and runs down the hill side by side singing and dancing and spattering each other, eddying and frothing and kaskading, naw biding under the bank; now full of shadder, till byemby tha jine and then they go slow. I am in favor ov long courting; it gives the parties a chance to find out each other's trump kards, it is good exercise, and is just as it nessent as 2 little merino lamba.

Courting is like strawberries and cream-wants to be did slow, then you git the flavor. I have saw folks git acquainted, fall in luv, git married, settle down and git tew work in three weeks from date. This is just the way sum folks larn a trade-akounts for the great number of almiety mean mechanicks which we have, and the state sum good advise tew voting men who are able to court with a final view to matrimony, as it was. In the just place, young man, yu want tew git yure

system awl rite a ad then find a young woman who is willing to be courted on the square. The next thing is to fine out how old she is, which you can dew bi asking her, and she will say that she is 19 years old, and this you will find wont be far from

out of the wa. The next best thing is to begin to moderate; say onse every nite in the week for the fust six months. increasing the dose as the patient seems to require. It is a fust rate wa to com the girl's mother a leet! on the start, for one thing a woman never despises, and that is a leetle good courting, if it is done strictly on the square. After the fust year you will begin to be well acquainted and will begin to like the bizziness.

There is one thing I alwas advize, and that is, not to swop fotographs oftener than once in tea days, unless you forget how the gal looks. Okasionally yu want tew look sorry and draw in vure wind as the yu had pain; this will set the girl to

tersing yu tew find out what ails vou. Evening meetings are a good thing tew tend. It will keep pure religion in tune; and then if the gal happens to be there, bi keident, she can ask you to go hum with

As a general thing I wouldn't bra; on ther gals much when I was courting. It dite look as the you

If you will court three years in this wa, awl the time on the square, it you don't sa tiz a leetle the slickest time in yure life, you can get measured for hat at mi expense, and pa for it.

Don't court for munny, nor buty, nor relashuns these things are just about as the kero ine ile refining bizziness, liable tew get out of repair and bust at any minute; court a gal for fun, for the luv you bare her, for the vertue and bizziness there is in her; court her for a wife and a mother; court her as you would court a farm for the strength ov the sile and the perfekshua ov the title, court her as tho she want a mule end yo nuther; court ber in the kitchen and in the parlor. over the wash tub and at the pianer; court this wa, young man, and if you don't git a good wife, the fault won't be in the courting.

Young man, you can rely on Josh Billings, and if you kan't make these rules work, jist send for him, and he will show you how the thing iz did-it shau't cost you a sent.—(Josh Billings.

OUT-Door Exercise .- It is owing mainly to their delight in out-door exercise that the elevated classes in England reach a patriarchal age, notwithstanding their habits of high living, of wine drinking, and many other bealth-destroying agencies; the death of their gen-If you dream of clothes, it is a warning not to go to erals, their lords, their earls, and their dukes are chronyears; it is because they will be on horseback, the most elegant, rational and accomplished of all forms of mere exercise, both for sous and daughters. But the whole credit of longevity to these classes must not be given to their love of field sports; it must be divided with the other not less characteristic traits of any Eglish nobleman—he will take the world easy, and could we, as a people, persuade ourselves to do the same thing, habitually, it would add ten years to the average of human life, and save many a broken fortune and broken constitution."-Journal of Health.

A young man and woman stopped at a country tavern. Their awkward appearance excited the attention of one of the family, who commenced a conversation

BENEFIT OF ADVERSITY -A smooth sea never made a skillful mariner. Neither do uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify us for usefulness or happiness .-The storms of the oceans rouse the faculties and excite the invention, prudence, skill and fortitude of the vova-

They have corrugated iron houses in New York .-The material used is a thin plate of iron, corrugated by the rapid action of a machine, and two of these separated by intervening joints and filled in solid with cement or concrete, form a single wall of any desired thickness. Taink of living in an iron-clad house!

"I'om Thumb," and his family have, at last gone to Paris. The General became disgusted on account of weighing about two bundred and sixty pounds.

TO THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a negro boy who says that his name is HENRY, and that he belongs to Gilchrist & Co., of Lynchburg, Va., but formerly belonged to Dr. A. F. Newkirk, of this county.—
The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come for the burner of said negro is hereby notified to come for a said negro. TO THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a negro ward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

Deputy sheriff.

93 61 Dec. 31at OFFICE MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD,